

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4494.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.



Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE
EASTER, 1914.

CHRISTMAS LECTURES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH COURSE (ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE
AUDITORY), illustrated.

Prof. H. H. TURNER.—*THE COURSE OF SIX LECTURES ON A VOYAGE IN SPACE: THE STARTING POINT—OUR EARTH: THE START THROUGH THE AIR: JOURNEYING BY TELESCOPE: VISITS TO THE MOON AND PLANETS: OUR SUN: THE STARS.* On December 27 (SATURDAY); December 30 (TUESDAY); January 1 (THURSDAY); January 3 (SATURDAY); January 6 (TUESDAY); January 8 (THURSDAY), at 3 o'clock.

COURSES OF LECTURES.

Prof. WILLIAM BATTY.—*THE LECTURES ON ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION.* On TUESDAYS, January 20, 27, February 3, 10, 17, 24, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. Sir JOHN H. BILES, M.Inst.C.E.—*THREE LECTURES ON MODERN SHIPS.* On TUESDAYS, March 3, 10, 17, at 3 o'clock.

ARTHUR H. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A.—*TWO LECTURES ON LANDSCAPE AND NATURAL OBJECTS IN CLASSICAL ART.* On THURSDAYS, March 24, 31, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAM M. BODFALL, M.R.S.—*TWO LECTURES ON THE MIND OF SAVAGE MAN* (illustrated by the Pagan Tribes of Borneo). On THURSDAYS, January 22, 29, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. Sir THOMAS H. HOLLIAND, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.—*TWO LECTURES ON TYPES AND CAUSES OF EARTH CRUST FOLDS.* On THURSDAYS, February 5, 12, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. GOLLIANZ, F.B.A.—*TWO LECTURES ON HAMLET IN LEGEND AND DRAMA.* On THURSDAYS, February 19, 26, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. C. T. JENKIN, M.Inst.C.E.—*THREE LECTURES ON HEAT AND COLD.* On THURSDAYS, March 5, 12, 19, at 3 o'clock.

CALEB WILLIAMS SALEBY, Esq., M.D.—*TWO LECTURES ON THE PROGRESS OF EUGENICS.* On THURSDAYS, March 26, April 2, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. FREDERICK GORDON.—*THREE LECTURES ON NEGLECTED MUSICAL COMPOSERS* (with Musical Illustrations). On SATURDAYS, January 24, 31, February 7, at 3 o'clock.

JOHN ALLEN HARKER, Esq., F.R.S.—*TWO LECTURES ON THE ELECTRIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF MATTER* (with Experimental Illustrations). On SATURDAYS, February 14, 21, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. J. W. H. WHITING.—*THE LECTURES ON RECENT DISCOVERIES IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE.* On SATURDAYS, February 28, March 7, 14, 21, 28, April 4, at 3 o'clock.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all Courses of Lectures, Two Guineas. Subscription to a Single Course of Lectures, One Guinea, or Half-a-Guinea. Tickets issued daily at the Office of the Institution, or sent by post on application. Price of each Lecture, One Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will BEGIN on JANUARY 23, at 9 P.M., when Prof. JAMES DEWAR, will give a Discourse on THE COMING OF AGE OF THE "VACUUM THERMOS." Successive Discourses will probably be given by Mr. H. WICKHAM STEED, Prof. S. ELLIOTT, Prof. J. NORMAN COLLIER, Prof. KEITH, Prof. W. A. BROWN, Prof. J. D. HANNAY ("GEORGE BIRMINGHAM"), Prof. WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., The Right Hon. LORD RAYLEIGH, O.M., Prof. J. A. FLEMING, Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, O.M., and other gentlemen.

Members are entitled to attend all Lectures delivered in the Institution. Friday Evening Meetings and Discourses, Libraries and Reading Rooms. Their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge.

Persons desirous of becoming Members can obtain a Prospectus and further information at the office of the Institution, 21, Albemarle Street, W.

Societies.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

AN ORDINARY MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held on THURSDAY, December 18, 1913, at 5 P.M., at 7, SOUTH SQUARE, GRAYS INN, W.C., when

Mr. F. J. ROUTLEDGE, B.A., will read a Paper on
"MANUSCRIPTS AT OXFORD RELATING TO THE
LATER TUDORS."

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—A MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, December 17, at 8 P.M., in the ROOM of the WOMEN'S UNION, BLOOR STREET, W.C., when Papers will be read on "BOOKS OF FOLK-LORE," by Mr. J. POWELL and on "THE RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND PRACTICES OF THE ABORIGINES OF NORTHERN ASIA," by Miss CZAPLICKA.

F. A. MILNE, Secretary.

11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, December 6, 1913.

Exhibitions.

SOCIETY OF HUMOROUS ART.
SECOND EXHIBITION.
Illustrated Catalogue with Admission, 1s.
25, Bedford Street, Strand.

G.G.S.—THE GOUPIL GALLERY SALON,
Eighth of the Series.
NOW OPEN, at the Goupil Gallery, 5, Regent Street.
10-6, Saturday included. 1s.—WILLIAM MARCHANT & CO.

EXHIBITION OF PIRANESI'S
REMARKABLE ETCHINGS OF ROME AND PAESTUM

B. BATFORD has 19 reproductions, 9s. Each. HOLLYER, LONDON, has a Collection of French and Unfinished Etchings in the Piranesi style, at moderate prices, and invites all interested in Etching and the grandeur of Rome, as depicted by Piranesi in the Eighteenth Century, to call and inspect same.

The Etchings are most suitable for presentation to persons of taste, and for ornate rich and dignified decorations for Halls, Dining Rooms, and Staircases.

A Catalogue, with 19 reproductions, will be sent free on application.

B. BATFORD.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—A NOVELTY.

The SCOTT SOUTH POLE PICTURES (160 in number) include not only memorials of the Expedition, but land, cloud, and sea scenes of great beauty and variety. These have the merit of complete novelty. Price 1s. 2 guineas. Also ETCHINGS by BRANGWYN and others, STATUETTES, &c. Now on view at the Fine Art Society's, 12, New Bond Street. Illustrated Catalogue, 6d.

REPRODUCTIONS OF WM. BLAKE'S

PICTURES AND DRAWINGS

are published by

FREDK. HOLLYER,

9, Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.

On view daily.

List on application.

Educational.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—

Training for Home or Colonies. College Farm, 1,000 acres. Vet. Science, Smiths Work, Carpentry, Riding and Shooting taught. Ideal open-air life for delicate Boys. Charges moderate. Get Prospectus.

MADAME AUBERT'S AGENCY (est. 1880),
Keith House, 123-125, REGENT STREET, W. English and Foreign Governesses, Lady Professors, Teachers, Chaperones, Companions, Secretaries, Readers, introduced for Home and Abroad. Schools recommended, and prospectuses with full information, gratis on application (personal or by letter), stating requirements. Office hours, 10-5, Saturdays, 10-1. Tel. Regent 502.

S T A M M E R I N G.

"The Beasley Treatment."—This Book, giving the experience of one who cured himself after 40 years' suffering, sent post free on application to the Author, his colleague for 30 years, W. J. KETLEY, Tarrington, Willesden Lane, Bordesley, N.W.

Situations Vacant.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIPS.

The Syndicate of the Madras University invites applications for the following Professorships in the University:—

(1) A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN INDIAN ECONOMICS.

(2) A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP IN INDIAN HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

(3) A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF DRavidian PHILOLOGY.

(4) A UNIVERSITY PROFESSORSHIP OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, with special reference to Sanskrit and the Sanskrit Languages of Southern India, including Urdu.

The first appointment will be for a term of five years on a salary of Rs. 10,000 (662. 13s. 4d.) per annum. The main duties of the Professor will be to investigate and lecture on the special problems of Indian Economics, and to train students in the methods of Economic Study and Research.

The second appointment will be for a term of five years on a salary of Rs. 500 (32s. 6d.) per mensem, rising by an annual increment of Rs. 50, and in case of removal to Rs. 1,000 (662. 13s. 4d.) per mensem. The duties of this Professor will be to supplement the ordinary lectures given in affiliated colleges by Advanced Lectures of a specialized character.

The third and fourth appointments will be each for a term of five years—the term being renewable, on a salary of Rs. 3,000 (900.) each per annum. These Two Professors may be required to deliver Courses of Lectures, and may be required to further the advanced study of the languages with which they are concerned will fall within the sphere of their legitimate duties.

All Professors will be required to devote their whole time to the duties of their offices, and to absent themselves from their duties without the permission of the Syndicate.

Applications from candidates for the appointments should be sent in by DECEMBER 31, 1913, in the case of the first two Professorships, addressed to E. W. MIDDELMAST, Esq., M.A., care of the India Office, London, S.W.1, and in the case of the last two by MARCH 1, 1914, addressed to the Rev. E. MACPHAIL, M.A. B.D., Harrow Hill House, Prestons, Scotland.

The selected candidates will be required to bind themselves by agreements, the details of which will be settled later.

The University will be prepared to pay each selected candidate a single first-class passage to Madras.

By Order,

Senate House, Nov. 5, 1913.

W. H. JAMES, Ag. Registrar.

SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE, CAPE TOWN.

CHAIR OF ECONOMICS.

Applications are invited for the PROFESSORSHIP OF ECONOMICS at the above College. Salary 500. per annum, rising to 600. per annum. Applicants must not be more than 35 years of age.—Full particulars of the position can be obtained on application to T. LOVE-DAY, Whiteley Wood Road, Sheffield.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.

EDWARD PEASE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Darlington Corporation invite applications for the post of CHIEF ASSISTANT at their PUBLIC LIBRARY, at a commencing salary of 800 per annum. The candidate must have had previous experience in one or more Public Libraries, and a good knowledge of practical knowledge of Classification and Cataloguing. Preference will be given to persons holding Certificates of the Library Association.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, together with copies of three recent testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned on or before DECEMBER 24 at 12 noon.

HY. G. STEAVENSON, Town Clerk.

Houndgate, Darlington, December 5, 1913.

Yearly Subscription, free by post, Inland, 15s. 3d.; Foreign, 18s. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

The Publishers will be much obliged to any reader who will acquaint them with any difficulty that may be experienced in obtaining copies of the paper.

ROAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GREENWICH.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS WANTED JANUARY. Graduate, trained, good English and Arithmetic; junior work. Salary 120/- non-resident, with increments.—Apply HEAD MISTRESS, before DECEMBER 24.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of WOMAN LIBRARIAN of its EDUCATION LIBRARY. The salary will be 120/- a year, rising by yearly increments of 10/- to a maximum of 180/- a year. The hours of work will be 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and will be limited to the duties of the office. Preference will be given to candidates who have had teaching experience. It is desirable that candidates should have some knowledge of English and Foreign Literature and be able to speak and write both French and German. The successful applicant will be required to undertake the organization of the routine work of the Library, and to give assistance to teachers and others who make use of it.

Applications should be made on the official form to be obtained from the EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Department, 1, Queen's Gate, S.W.1. Applications must be returned not later than MONDAY, January 12, 1914, accompanied by copies of three testimonials of recent date. All communications must be marked "Librarian," and a stamped addressed envelope envelope must be enclosed.

Candidates, either directly or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

SIR LAURENCE GÖMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

December 4, 1913.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, KETTERING.

AN ASSISTANT MISTRESS is required in JANUARY next principally for Domestic Science Subjects, including Elementary and Advanced Cookery, Laundry Work, Needlework, and Dressmaking.

A salary of 120/- rising to 180/- per annum is offered for a Mistress who has a Degree or its equivalent in addition to her Domestic Science qualifications.

Further particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than DECEMBER 15, can be obtained from the undersigned.

J. L. HOLLAND, Secretary for Education.
County Education Offices, Northampton, December, 1913.

Miscellaneous.

LITERARY RESEARCH undertaken at the British Museum and elsewhere on moderate terms. Excellent testimonials. Type-writing.—A. B., Box 1062, Athenaeum Press, 18, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

THE LONDON GENERAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, 111, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1. supplies Facts, Statistics, Information on most Subjects of Public Interest. Invaluable to Public Men, Journalists, &c. Prospectus post free on application.

PLAYS!—We are being frequently asked by Managers and Producers for Original Plays and Sketches of all descriptions. Authors submitting MSS. to us can feel confident that they will be carefully read and honourably dealt with. Prospectus free.—CAMBRIDGE PLAY AGENCY, 8, Henrietta Street, W.C.

BOOKS WANTED.—By GEORGE GISSING.

Workers in the Dawn. Isab. Clarence.
Life's Mission. The Emancipated.
Born in Exile. The Paying Guest.
Sleeping Fires. Chas. Dickens, a Critical Study.

Clean Original Editions preferred.

S. H. BURROWS, 10, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

UNIVERSITY MAN, living close to Epsom
Downs, offers BOARD RESIDENCE to Lady or Gentleman.
Home comforts, a lovely country; bracing air; absolute quiet; golf
links near. Could suit people of literary pursuits or Reading Party.
Terms moderate.

Address D. "Dumassie," The Downs, Epsom.

RARE COINS and MEDALS of all periods and countries valued or catalogued. Also Collections or Single Specimens PURCHASED at the BEST MARKET PRICES for Cash.—SPINK & SON, Ltd. Medals sent to H.M. the King, 17 and 18, Piccadilly, London, W. (close to Piccadilly Circus).

Authors' Agents.

THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place Authors' interest first. Twenty years' experience.—2, Clement's Inn, W.C.

Sales by Auction.

Valuable Paintings and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 13, at 1 o'clock precisely, PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS comprising the Properties of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN ELDON GURST, of Castle tombé, Chippenham, Wilts; LADY ORCHARDSON, of 148, Alexandra Road, London, N.W.; the late A. B. STEWART, Esq., of New Glasgow (sold by order of his widow, deceased); the late ALFRED DE MUN, Esq., of The Acorn, Fallowfield, Manchester (sold by order of the Executors); Mrs. JANET ROSS, of Poggio Gherardo, near Florence; Miss WILLIAMSON, of 14, Carwood Road, Westcliff; and also Properties from various private sources and Collections, including Paintings in oil and Drawings of the English and Early Italian Schools.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

The FIRST PORTION of the Collection of Coins of the late JOHN DUDMAN, Esq.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, December 15, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, FIRST PORTION of the COLLECTION of COINS of the late JOHN DUDMAN, Esq., 28, The Grange Drive, Winchmore Hill, N. (sold by order of the Executors), comprising the ENGLISH, ANGLO-GALLOIC, SCOTTISH and IRISH SERIES.

May be viewed. Illustrated Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on TUESDAY, December 16, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, WOODCUTS, and DRAWINGS, including some Plates together with some Books relating to Fine Art, selected from the Collection of the late HORACE STONE WILCOX, Esq., of Plymouth.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

Engravings, Etchings, and Drawings.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 19, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, WOODCUTS, and DRAWINGS, including the Property of a GENTLEMAN; the Property of the VISCOUNT DURRANT, 148, Alexandra Road, N.W.; and also of the late WALTER L. BEHRENS, Esq., of The Acorn, Fallowfield, Manchester (sold by order of the Executors).

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

Books and Manuscripts.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, December 23, at 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including a large number of Works on French History, particularly the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Periods—Large Books on Mythology by Audubon and Seebold, Wölfe, Morris, Gould's Birds of Great Britain and of Europe, and other Scientific Works.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

THE DOWDEN LIBRARY.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 16, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, THE (ANTIQUE) PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late Prof. E. D. H. HODGSON, M.A., Litt., comprising rare English Books of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, including the 'Shepheardes Calender' by Ben Jonson, Drayton, Donne, with a contemporary MS. of the Poems; Suckling, Milton, Evelyn's 'Presentation Copy of the 'Aetaria' to Sir Christopher Wren, &c.—Quarto Plays by the Elizabethan Dramatists with a unique copy of 'Palladuall' by Cowell, 1595; Willoughby's 'Shepheardes Calender' 1604; and a number of early Shakespeare Allusions—Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Books in Spanish, Italian, and French Literature—Rare Books on Witchcraft, Astrology, Husbandry, Travel, &c.—First or Early Editions of Swift (with three volumes bearing Autograph Inscriptions); Foxe's 'Glorie of England'; Fisher's 'Worke'; 'Puritan'—First Edition Novels—Modern Encyclopedias and Works of Reference—Law Books, &c. Catalogues (3d.). State when writing if Book Catalogues only required, as Furniture and Pictures including Water-Glass, &c., are sold by others and in addition Printed and old Engravings will be sold on December 17 and 20. Complete Catalogues (4d.) of the Auctioneers, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

On view two previous days to Sale to Catalogue holders only.

Books and Manuscripts, including the Library of LACY CLARKE, Esq., removed from Adelaide Crescent, Hove, Sussex, and other Properties.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, December 13, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, including the above Properties, comprising Works on all Branches of Science, including a Collection of Persian Miniatures—Autograph Letters and Documents—Theatrical—Early Printed Books—a Collection of Dutch Ordinances (1643-1653)—Americans—Library Editions of Chinese, First English Edition, 1801—Froude, Scott, &c. Nevell's Catalogue of the Library of the Earl of Oxford—Chapel—Chapel—Sowerby's English Botany, 1899 edition—Zoological Society's Proceedings and Transactions—Set of Royal Academy Catalogues—First Editions of English Literature—Books with Coloured Plates, including Life and Death in London, English Dance of Life, Dance of the Gui Hi in Hainan, Chinese, Old English Squire, Appleyer's Life of Myton, Ackermann's Oxford, Buller's Birds of New Zealand, Broinowski's Birds of Australia, &c.

Engravings.

PUTTICK & SIMPSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on FRIDAY, December 14, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, ENGRAVINGS, both framed and in portfolio, comprising Fancy Subjects, Portraits, Naval and Military Subjects, Hunting and Coaching Incidents, Water-Colour Drawings, &c.

On TUESDAY, December 11, 1913.

By direction of the Trustees of the late WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, Esq., of Aspley Hall, Nottingham.

The Important Collection of Rare Whole-Colour Oriental Porcelain, known as the "Lockwood" Collection, and which was exhibited for some years at the Nottingham Castle Museum.

M R. T. LOCKER of the London Curio Club, Ltd. will SELL by AUCTION, at the Galleries, No. 107, Regent Street, on TUESDAY, December 16, the above RARE and INTERESTING COLLECTION OF WHOLE-COLOUR CHINESE PORCELAIN.

of the following periods. Early Ming, Kang-hé, Yung-ching, and Kien Lung, in exceptionally brilliant glazes and colours, viz.: Apple Green, Sea Green, and Camellia Green; Sang-de-Boeuf, Turquoise, Coral, various shades of Blue, Imperial and Mustard Yellow, Ruby Pink, Metallic Lustre, Grey, Lavender, and others, and a variety of splashed, a superb Black Faience-noir bottle-shaped Vase, with three brilliant famille-verte Panels, and a pair of Imperial White Cap Stands, in all 198 pieces, making 191 lots.

On view (by card or Catalogue) at the Galleries the three days preceding the Sale, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Full particulars in Illustrated Catalogues (price 2d. each) to be obtained from Messrs. LEE & WATTS, Collectors, 45, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Messrs. SMITH & EARLE, Chartered Accountants, 26, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. and at the Offices of the Auctioneers, THE LONDON CURIO CLUB, Ltd., 107, Regent Street, W.

ROBERT M. HALL (Solicitor in Bankruptcy). SALISBURY.

WOOLLEY & WALLIS are favoured with INSTRUCTIONS from the Official Receivers to SELL by AUCTION, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, December 18 and 19, the whole of this Gentleman's LIBRARY of 4,000 VOLUMES, including many rare Old Editions—Standard and Classical Works—several Large and Small Dictionaries—Fiction—Poetry—Tragedy—History—Natural History—Philosophy—Antiquities—Biography—Puritan—First Edition Novels—Modern Encyclopedias and Works of Reference—Law Books, &c. Catalogues (3d.). State when writing if Book Catalogues only required, as Furniture and Pictures including Water-Glass, &c., are sold by others and in addition Printed and old Engravings will be sold on December 17 and 20. Complete Catalogues (4d.) of the Auctioneers, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

On view two previous days to Sale to Catalogue holders only.

Type-Writers, &c.

TYPE-WRITING, Cheap, Clear, Expedited, 8d. per 1,000 words. Novels, Plays, &c.—Miss WILLARD, York House, Osborne Road, Southville, Bristol.

TYPE-WRITING of every description carefully and promptly executed at home. 8d. per 1,000, 15,000, 6d. per 1,000. Duplication and Copying, Translations, Shorthand. Cambridge Local. —Miss NANCY McFARLANE, 11, Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff, Essex.

MS. OF ALL KINDS, 9d. per 1,000 words. Carbon Copies, 2d. References to well-known Authors. Oxford Higher Local.—M. KING, 24, Forest Road, Kew Gardens, S.W.

TYPE-WRITING undertaken by Woman Graduate (Classical Tripos, Girton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London) Research, Revision, Shorthand. CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING AGENCY, 5, DUKE STREET, ADELPHI, W.C. Telephone: 2308 City.

AUTHORS' MSS. (10d. per 1,000) and Type-writing in all its branches carefully and promptly executed. Clear Carbon Copies. Duplication. Excellent testimonials.—Miss F. M. FLINT, 57, Moorgate Street.

AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS TYPE-WRITTEN with complete accuracy. 8d. per 1,000 words. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.—M. STUART, Allesdale, Kynsley Road, Harrow.

Printers.

A THENÆUM PRESS.—JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Printer of the *Athenæum Notes and Queries*, is prepared to SUBMIT ESTIMATES for all kinds of BOOK, NEWS, and PERIODICAL PRINTING.—13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

[Classified Advertisements, Magazines, &c., continued pp. 714, 715.]

BELL'S GIFT-BOOKS

The Life of Napoleon I. By Dr. J. Holland Rose, Reader in Modern History, University of Cambridge. Now ready. New, cheaper, and revised Edition. 1126 pp. 6s. net.

Savoy Operas. By Sir W. S. Gilbert. 32 Illustrations in Colour by W. Russell Flint. This volume contains the text of four operas, namely, 'The Pirates of Penzance,' 'Patience,' 'Princess Ida,' and 'The Yeomen of the Guard.' Crown 4to, 15s. net.

Iolanthe, and Other Operas. Containing 'Iolanthe,' 'The Mikado,' 'The Gondoliers,' and 'Ruddigore.' With 32 Illustrations in Colour by W. Russell Flint. Crown 4to, 15s. net.

The Works of Charles Stuart Calverley. With a Memoir by Sir Walter J. Sendall, G.C.M.G., Governor of British Guiana, and Portrait. Sixth Edition. 6s. net.

Patmore's Poems. New and Complete Edition. With an Introduction by Basil Champneys and a Portrait. 6s. net.

Shorter Poems. By Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate. Fcap. Svo, bound in stamped sheepskin, with a Photogravure Portrait, 2s. 6d. net. In paper wrapper, without portrait, 1s. net.

Mrs. Gatty's Parables from Nature. A New Edition with numerous Colour-Plates, &c. By Alice B. Woodward. Crown Svo, 5s. net.

The Peter Pan Picture Book. Retold for Children from Sir J. M. Barrie's popular play by Daniel O'Connor. With 28 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour. Crown 4to. 35th Thousand. 3s. 6d. net.

"As near the ideal as one could wish. To some children, indeed, it will be as good as seeing the play."—*Nation*.

Queen's Treasures Series. Small crown Svo, each with 8 Coloured Plates and Decorated Title-Page, Covers, and End-papers, 2s. 6d. net each.

NEW VOLUMES.

Stories from Aunt Judy. Selected by D. Cunningham Craig. Illustrated by Ethel F. Everett.

In this volume are gathered such old favourites from the early volumes of *Aunt Judy's Magazine*, as 'The Scaramouches,' 'Debbie's Wash-tub,' 'Uncle Jacob,' 'Robin and the Elves,' and 'Cosmo the Woodcutter.'

The Little Duke. By Charlotte M. Yonge. Illustrated by H. R. Millar.

Jackanapes, and Other Tales. By Mrs. Ewing. Illustrated by H. M. Brock.

Contents.—Jackanapes; Daddy Darwin's Dovecot; The Story of a Short Life.

Webster's Little Gem Dictionary. Narrow Svo, cloth, 1s. net; limp leather, with a Thumb Index, 2s. net.

"A wonderful little book."—*Daily Graphic*. "It is a capital pocket volume, well and clearly printed on good paper."—*Manchester Courier*.

G. BELL AND SONS, LTD., Publishers London, W.C.

Macmillan's Books suitable for Presents.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

New Edition. With 12 additional Illustrations in Colour.

Just So Stories. By RUDYARD KIPLING. With Illustrations by the Author, and 12 additional Illustrations in Colour by JOSEPH M. GLEESON. 4to, 6s. net.

Songs from Books. By RUDYARD KIPLING. Uniform with Poetical Works. Crown 8vo, 6s. Pocket Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d. net; limp leather, 5s. net. Edition de Luxe (limited to 1,000 copies), 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

WARWICK GOBLE'S NEW COLOUR BOOK.

The Fairy Book. The best popular Fairy Stories, Selected and Rendered anew by the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' With 32 Illustrations in Colour by WARWICK GOBLE. Crown 4to, 15s. net.

The Gospel Story in Art. By JOHN LA FARGE. Illustrated with 80 Plates of Famous Paintings described in the Text. 4to, 15s. net. [Tuesday.]

AUTHOR'S ANNOTATED EDITION.

The Works of Tennyson. With Notes by the Author. Edited with New Memoir by HALLAM, LORD TENNYSON. With Portrait. Extra crown 8vo, 10s. 6d. net. *Spectator*.—"This single volume will be the definitive, authoritative, standard edition of Tennyson for the general student and the young scholar. It should be in the hands of all teachers of English poetry, and in every school library, and no better prize could be given to any boy or girl of literary and poetic tastes."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The Crescent Moon. Child Poems. By RABINDRANATH TAGORE. With 8 Illustrations in Colour. Pott 4to, 4s. 6d. net. *Observer*.—"Every one who knows—and who now does not?—the sensitive delicacy and strength of Mr. Tagore's mind and work will realise how delightful must be his poems about children. They are. They have a singular fragrance and beauty of their own."

The Gardener. Lyrics of Love and Life. By RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Author of 'Gitanjali,' &c. With Portrait. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

Poems of Arthur Hugh Clough, sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. With an Introduction by CHARLES WHIBLEY, and a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

The Ballades of Théodore de Banville. Translated into English Verse by ARCHIBALD T. STRONG of the Middle Temple, Author of 'Sonnets and Songs,' &c. Crown 8vo, 3s. net. [Tuesday.]

Collected Poems. By NEWMAN HOWARD. Including 'Khartan the Icelander,' 'Savonarola,' 'Constantine the Great,' 'The Guanches: an Idyl,' and other Poems. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Tales from Ariosto. By J. SHIELD NICHOLSON, Sc.D. LL.D. F.B.A. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 6s. *Athenæum*.—"We are grateful to Mr. Nicholson for these simple and readable adaptations, which include the adventures of Angelica, the Marriage of Bradamant, and the story of Rodomont and Isabella."

NEW BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

The Stranger at the Gate. A Story of Christmas. By MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT. With Frontispiece and Decorations. Crown 8vo, 6s.

The Voyage of the Hoppergrass. By EDMUND LESTER PEARSON, Author of 'The Believing Years.' Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s.

When I was a Little Girl. By ZONA GALE. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s.

Toby: the Story of a Dog. By ELIZABETH E. GOLDSMITH. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 6s.

** Macmillan's Illustrated Catalogue post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., LONDON.

The Life of Edward Bulwer, First Lord Lytton. By his GRANDSON. With Photogravure Portrait and other Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo, 30s. net.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

The Life of Florence Nightingale. By Sir EDWARD COOK. With Photogravure Portraits. 2 vols. 8vo, 30s. net.

Theodore Roosevelt. An Autobiography. With Illustrations. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

John Woolman: his Life and Our Times. Being a Study in Applied Christianity. By W. TEIGNMOUTH SHORE. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

BY VILHJÁLMUR STEFÁNSSON.

My Life with the Eskimo. By VILHJÁLMUR STEFÁNSSON. With Illustrations. 8vo, 17s. net.

** A fascinating record of travel and adventure by the leader of the present Canadian Arctic Expedition, who, more than any other man living, has lived with the Eskimo and made himself master of their lore and traditions.

Hunting the Elephant in Africa, and other Recollections of Thirteen Years' Wanderings.

By Capt. C. H. STIGAND, F.R.G.S. F.Z.S. With an Introduction by Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. Illustrated. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

Highways and Byways in the Border. By ANDREW LANG and JOHN LANG. With Illustrations by HUGH THOMSON. Extra crown 8vo, gilt top, 5s. net. [Highways and Byways Series.]

Thomas Hardy's Wessex. By HERMANN LEA. Fully illustrated from Photographs by the Author. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

THOMAS HARDY'S NEW PROSE VOLUME.

A Changed Man, The Waiting Supper, and Other Tales, concluding with The Romantic Adventures of a Milkmaid. 6s.

Joan's Green Year. Letters from the Manor Farm to her Brother in India. By E. L. DOON. Crown 8vo, 6s. [Immediately.]

The Passionate Friends. By H. G. WELLS. 6s.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

Here are Ladies. By JAMES STEPHENS, Author of 'The Crook of Gold,' &c. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

MAURICE HEWLETT'S NEW NOVEL.

Bendish: a Study in Prodigality. 6s.

FLORENCE MONTGOMERY'S NEW NOVEL.

Behind the Scenes in the Schoolroom. Being the Experiences of a Young Governess. By FLORENCE MONTGOMERY, Author of 'Misunderstood.' Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

EDITH WHARTON'S NEW NOVEL.

The Custom of the Country. By EDITH WHARTON. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

Pall Mall Gazette.—"This is in some ways the best novel Mrs. Wharton has written, and Mrs. Wharton is not far behind any living novelist.....In fact, the literary art of the book is well-nigh perfect. It is difficult to recall any recent novel in French or English fit to be compared with it in this respect."

MRS. WATTS'S NEW NOVEL.

Van Cleve. By MARY S. WATTS, Author of 'Nathan Burke,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, 6s.

Standard.—"The minor men and women of the tale are well-nigh perfect, and Mrs. Watts has displayed both skill and courage in her defence of the hard and close man of business in his private life. 'Van Cleve' is a notable addition to America's list of novels."

Macmillan's New Books.

VISCOUNT MORLEY.

Notes on Politics and History.

A University Address. By VISCOUNT MORLEY, O.M., Chancellor of the University of Manchester. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

Modern Parliamentary Eloquence.

The Rede Lecture delivered before the University of Cambridge, November 6, 1913. By EARL CURZON OF KEDLESTON, Chancellor of the University of Oxford. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

THE EARL OF CROMER.

Political and Literary Essays, 1908-1913.

By the Right Hon. the EARL OF CROMER, O.M. G.C.B. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Sādhāna: The Realisation of Life.

A Series of Lectures. By RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Author of 'Gitanjali,' &c. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

Property: its Duties and Rights—Historically, Philosophically, and Religiously! Regarded.

A Series of Essays by Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, Canon Rashdall, A. D. Lindsay, Dr. Vernon Bartlett, Dr. A. J. Carlyle, H. G. Wood, M.A., and Canon Scott Holland. With Introduction by the BISHOP OF OXFORD. 8vo, 5s. net.

Morning Post.—"The strength of the book lies in its many provocations to a deeper thoughtfulness in regard to matters which the average man is apt to dismiss with a sneer at the grudging labourer or the grasping capitalist."

Hungary's Fight for National Existence; or, the History of the Great Uprising led by Francis Rakoczi II., 1703-1711.

By LADISLAS BARON HENGEL-MÜLLER. With Prefaces by Mr. JAMES BRYCE and Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT. With Map. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

PART VII. JUST PUBLISHED.

The Golden Bough. A Study in Magic and Religion. By J. G. FRAZER, D.C.L. LL.D. Litt.D. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 8vo.

PART VII.

Balder the Beautiful.

In 2 vols. 20s. net.

The Eschatology of Jesus.

By H. LATIMER JACKSON, D.D. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

British Budgets, 1887-88 to 1912-13.

By BERNARD MALLETT, C.B. 8vo, 12s. net.

FOURTH EDITION.
REVISED AND ENLARGED.

National Insurance.

By A. S. Comyns Carr, W. H. Stuart Garnett, and J. H. Taylor, M.B. With a Preface by the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, M.P. Fourth Edition. 8vo, 15s. net.

** Macmillan's Illustrated Catalogue post free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

Messrs. Longmans & Co.'s LIST.

NATIONALITY AND HOME RULE.

By the Right Hon. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, M.P. SIXPENCE net.

The Times says:—"THE FIRST BIOGRAPHY OF CHATHAM REALLY WORTHY OF ITS SUBJECT."

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM Pitt, EARL OF CHATHAM.

By BASIL WILLIAMS.

With Portraits and Maps. 2 vols. 8vo, 25s. net.

"The Life of Pitt" has at last been written.
Manchester Guardian.

PROBLEMS OF EMPIRE:

The Faith of a Federalist.

By VISCOUNT HYTHE, D.C.L.

NEW EDITION. With a Foreword by EARL GREY. 8vo, 5s. net.

Royal Spain of To-Day.

By TRYPHOSA BATES - BATCHELOR. Author of 'Italian Castles and Country Seats,' &c. With 5 Photogravures, 6 Colour Plates, and 80 Half-Tone Plates. Large 8vo, 25s. net.

"This is principally an account of a motor journey through Spain recently taken by Mr. and Mrs. Batchelor, who were accompanied by the Infanta Eulalia.

Public Opinion and Popular Government.

By A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President of Harvard University. With Tables and Index. Crown 8vo, 9s. net.

CHEAP EDITION. 6s. net.

The Maid of France: being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc.

By ANDREW LANG. With 3 Maps.

Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays, Literary and Pedestrian.

By GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN. With Map. 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

"A volume which will delight the reader by its knowledge, its insight, and the charm of its style." Westminster Gazette.

Vices in Virtues and Other Vagaries.

By the Author of 'The Life of a Prig,' &c. 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

Contents.—The Vices of Gardening—The Vice of Loving without Likin—The Ungentlemanliness of Ladies—The Fool and his Adjective—The Vice of Common Sense—Vices in Charities—Talking to Think, &c.

Policy and Paint, or Some Incidents in

Carleton and Peter Paul Rubens. By the Author of 'A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby,' &c. With 14 Illustrations. 8vo, 9s. net.

"An interesting foot-note to history."—Daily News.

Mostly True: a Few Little Tragedies and Some Comedies.

By GUY FLEMING, Author of 'Life's Little Tragedies,' &c. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. net.

Shakspeare as a Playwright.

By BRANDER MATTHEWS. Professor of Dramatic Literature in Columbia University. With 4 Illustrations. 8vo, 15s. net.

"Among the numerous books on Shakespeare which have seen the light of day recently, this is one of the most noteworthy, as well as one of the most interesting." Birmingham Daily Gazette.

The Wolf of Gubbio.

A Comedy in Three Acts. By JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

"This drama deals with an episode in the life of St. Francis of Assisi." Birmingham Daily Gazette.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

The Best Books for Presents.

Ask your bookseller to let you see copies of these works before finally deciding

A NEW CHRISTMAS BOOK BY JEFFERY FARNOL.

THE HONOURABLE MR. TAWNISH.

By JEFFERY FARNOL,

Author of 'The Broad Highway,' 'The Amateur Gentleman,' and 'The Money Moon.'

SECOND EDITION.

Charmingly illustrated in Colour by CHARLES E. BROCK. Fcap. 4to, handsomely bound, cloth extra gilt, gilt top, 7s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus post free.

AN EXQUISITE AND APPROPRIATE PRESENT.
THE BROAD HIGHWAY.

By JEFFERY FARNOL.

Beautifully illustrated with 24 exquisite Illustrations in Colour by C. E. BROCK, together with a delightful Portrait of Charnian in Colour by the same Artist. Small 4to, handsomely bound, boxed, 10s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus post free. [Second Edition.]

A MOST POPULAR PRESENTATION VOLUME.

LORNA DOONE: a Romance of Exmoor.

By the late R. D. BLACKMORE.

(NEW WESTERN MOORS COPYRIGHT EDITION.)

16 Full-Page Illustrations in Colour by CHRISTOPHER CLARK. Specially Drawn and Painted for this edition. Demy 8vo, cloth, gilt extra, specially designed cover, 7s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus post free.

INVALUABLE TO COLLECTORS AND ART STUDENTS.

THE ART OF THE GREAT MASTERS

as exemplified by Drawings in the Collection of Emile Wauters, Membre de l'Academie Royale de Belgique.

By FREDERIC LEES,

Author of 'A Summer in Touraine.' Demy 4to, cloth extra, gilt top, boxed, fully illustrated, 2l. 12s. 6d. net. Full detailed Prospectus post free.

"ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREAT WORKS."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE STORY OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

By LINDSAY-MARSHALL.

Demy 8vo, cloth gilt, gilt top, folded Map printed in Colours, 4 Colour Plates, 7 Plans and Diagrams, and 34 Half-Tones, 6s. net.

A SOCIETY GIFT-BOOK OR WEDDING PRESENT.

HISTORY OF LACE.

By Mrs. BURY PALLISER, under the Editorship of M. JOURDAIN and A. DRYDEN.

FIFTH EDITION.

Royal 8vo (10s. by 7s.), 552 pages in white buckram, gilt edges, fully illustrated, 2l. 2s. net. Detailed Prospectus gratis.

AN HISTORICAL AND PRACTICAL WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE.

DAME FASHION, 1786-1912.

By JULIUS M. PRICE.

Crown 4to, with 155 Coloured Plates and many Photographic Reproductions, gilt top, crushed levant, leather back, buckram sides, 3l. 3s. net. Detailed Illustrated Prospectus gratis.

SOMALILAND AND SOUTH AFRICA.

A CAPTAIN OF THE GORDONS:

or, Service Experiences, 1900-1909.

By Capt. DAVID S. MILLER.

Edited by his mother, Mrs. MARGARET MILLER (Garrett Mill), and his sister, HELEN RUSSELL MILLER. Demy 8vo, cloth gilt, fully illustrated, 10s. 6d. net. Detailed Prospectus gratis.

THROWS A LIGHT UPON OUR DIFFICULTIES IN SOMALILAND.

MY SOMALI BOOK.

By Capt. A. H. E. MOSSE.

Fully illustrated in Sketches by Lieut. D. D. HASKARD, R.A., and Photographs taken by the Author. Medium 8vo, cloth gilt, 12s. 6d. net.

50,000 DICKENS READERS AWAIT THIS.

A GREAT MYSTERY SOLVED.

By GILLIAN VASE.

The solution of the Mystery of Edwin Drood.

Edited by SHIRLEY B. JEVONS. 6s.

London : SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., Ltd., 100, Southwark Street, S.E.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1913.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A HISTORY OF CHESS	689
MID-VICTORIAN MEMORIES	690
ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF MACAULAY'S HISTORY	690
THE RUBAIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM	691
GOSSE'S SEVENTEEN CENTURY STUDIES	691
MEDIEVAL BYWAYS	692
WALTER PATER	692
RECOLLECTIONS OF A PENINSULAR VETERAN	692
ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS	693
CARDUCCI IN ENGLISH	693
THE OXFORD DEEDS OF BALLIOL COLLEGE	694
BISHOP COSIN OF DURHAM	695
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS (Theology—Poetry, 696; Philosophy, 697; History and Biography—Sociology, 698; Economics—Politics—Education—Philology—School-Books, 699; Fiction, 700; Annuals—General, 701)	696—701
JUVENILE LITERATURE—DIARIES AND CHRISTMAS CARDS	702—703
A TERENCE LEXICON; MR. MAXWELL AND ZOLA; EMILE OLLIVIER; THE LATE DR. BUNSEL WALLACE; THE ELIOT REED SALE; BOOK SALE	703—704
LITERARY Gossip	705
SCIENCE—BRITISH DIVING DUCKS; THE FASCINATION OF FLIGHT (AVIATION); NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS; SOCIETIES; MEETINGS NEXT WEEK	706—708
FINE ARTS—THE ART OF BOTTICELLI; EARLY ENGLISH EARTHENWARE; OTHER EXHIBITIONS	709—710
MUSIC—MR. SPENCER LYTTELTON; DR. ERICH PHIEGER; Gossip; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK	711
DRAMA—Gossip	712
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	714

LITERATURE

A History of Chess. By H. J. R. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

It is obvious that the wonderful game of chess was not the invention of any single mind, and the main object of Mr. Murray's book is to trace its evolution from a remote past. Chaturanga is its Indian ancestor, and references in literature occur from the seventh century onwards which give us considerable information as to early forms of the game and the methods of playing it. But Mr. Murray also explores a misty hinterland of Sanskrit texts in his endeavour to penetrate into the earliest origins of the game. The interest of this part of the work is mainly philological.

Having described the Indian game, the learned author proceeds to follow it as it spread in every direction. He takes us through the Malay lands, Further India, China, Corea, and Japan, and describes fully the methods of playing the game in each country. The curious reader with ample leisure may interest himself in Chinese or Japanese chess, which differs widely from the game as we know it. Chess seems to have taken strong root in Persia, and a wealth of early Arabic and Persian literature has been studied. One is tempted to look for FitzGerald's famous quatrain:—

But helpless Pieces of the Game He plays
Upon this Chequer-board of Nights and Days;
Hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

Mr. Murray quotes an earlier and poetically inferior version on p. 183, and dismisses it with the comment that the setting is more modern than Omar. Now, if this verse is a faithful translation,

it seems to indicate chequered boards in Persia in the time of Omar. We are told, however, that the shatranj (Muslim chess) board resembles all native Asiatic boards in being unchequered. It is further stated that chequered boards were not entirely unknown, but the chequering was incidental to ornamentation. Here Mr. Murray deals in a note with a couplet from Ghazāli of Meshed, which Bland translates: Fortune, to win the ready stake of thy life, Chequered in white and black the chessboard of day and night.

On a point of translation, Mr. Murray thinks the poet had nothing more in mind than the colours of the opposing sides. Omar would, we presume, be disposed of in the same manner.

The author devotes 118 pages to a treatise on shatranj as it was played in and about the tenth century. The moves and rules of the game are expounded, celebrated openings are analyzed, and finally 553 end games or problems are given. These have been carefully selected from ancient manuscripts. The play is easily mastered. The Queen moved one square diagonally, the Bishop leaped diagonally into the third square, and the Pawn could move only one square and could only become a Queen on reaching the eighth square. Castling was unknown. The problems are interesting, but the reader should not attempt to solve them unless he is prepared to undergo some exquisite mental torture. He will solve a position by a few simple and obvious moves, only to find that they differ totally from those of the author's solution. However, careful consideration will satisfy him that the Muslim Bishop *cannot* capture on the adjacent diagonal square. The composer's solution will puzzle him sorely. The mated King has an obvious flight square. Ultimately it will dawn upon our enthusiast that the square in question is really commanded by a Bishop, which can leap over the intervening Knight.

In Part II. Mr. Murray deals with the introduction of Muslim chess into Western Europe, and fixes the event upon philological evidence as happening before the year 1000; but the earliest European reference to chess hitherto discovered occurs in a castrenian will (1008) of Ermengaud I., Count of Urgel. By a mass of evidence it is shown that in the Middle Ages chess was the most popular indoor recreation of the feudal nobility—men and women. Care is taken not to allow this fact to mislead the reader into a false estimate of the character of the mediæval knight or feudal noble. His fondness for chess was not due to any extraordinary love of intellectual pursuits. One feels no difficulty in accepting this view. Even at the present day much enjoyable chess is played in cafés and elsewhere, which hardly puts an appreciable strain upon the mental powers of the combatants.

The chief defect of the Muslim game was the slowness with which the opposing forces came into contact, and it can scarcely have afforded much opportunity for brilliant and decisive play in the

middle game. The more active Western mind was impatient with these defects, and they were ultimately got rid of by giving extended powers to Queen and Bishop, by allowing Pawns to move two squares on their first move, and by permitting the King to castle, &c. Mr. Murray's account of the progress of these changes is of absorbing interest, with its incidental references to mediæval literature, and side-lights on the history, habits, and customs of those days. The mediæval chess problem is allotted 172 pages, and we do not grudge a line of the space. This part of the work is a veritable storehouse of quaint and interesting matter.

Mr. Murray puts the early European composer below his Muslim predecessor as an artist, and it will certainly surprise the modern composer, who bestows such love and labour on his positions, to learn that the mediæval problemist had a summary method of dealing with "cooks." He simply attached conditions to his problem, such as "the Rook must not be moved first"; "the Rook must not be captured by the King, or the Queen by any piece"; "Black may not give a check"; "The Black King may be staled," and so on. But occasionally the composer produced very piquant positions free from such absurd conditions.

References to chess in mediæval literature receive full consideration, and an account is given, with copious illustrations, of the varying shapes which the pieces have from time to time assumed.

Modern chess, based mainly on changes in the moves of Queen and Bishop, displaced the old game as rapidly as bridge has displaced whist. Mr. Murray observes:

"The reproach of slowness could no longer be applied to the new game.... Whether chess has gained as an intellectual and strategical game is doubtful. It has certainly gained in other ways, since the increase in force adds materially to the penalties of mistakes, and shortens and intensifies the struggle."

The doubt as to the intellectual and strategical superiority of modern chess comes as a surprise. With the assistance of a friend we learnt and played the old game for the purpose of instituting a comparison. It is certainly entertaining, but much of this may be due to its novelty and the extraordinary effect it produces upon respectable onlookers.

All the changes through which the game has passed lead to the question whether further improvement is possible. In the view of most players the first move is an advantage; it could hardly have counted in the older game. The amateur chess-player is also oppressed with the burden of the openings, as he cannot hope to get upon equal terms for the real contest of the middle or end game without acquiring a great deal of book-knowledge. It seems clear that the openings could be got rid of for some time by adopting an old method of placing the kings crosswise instead of opposite to each other. This suggestion has been previously made by Caze (p. 845); but the nature of the defect it was supposed to remedy is not

explained. Mr. Murray says the cross-wise arrangement gives no real or imagined advantage. Experiment alone would show whether the game would suffer in any respect from the change. A game attributed to the end of the fifteenth century is defended by the Centre Counter Gambit, the validity of which some players are still endeavouring to establish to-day. The fate of Black in the encounter is not encouraging. Lucena writes during the transitional period, and becomes confused between the two games. He overlooks a mate on the move because he has forgotten the Bishop's new move, and ends with a mate which the new Queen can spoil by capturing the mating piece. We note these points to show the extraordinary closeness with which Mr. Murray has examined his material. The work teems with hundreds of similar instances of patient research and accurate observation. The history of chess is continued right into the nineteenth century, and names occur which are familiar to-day. Perhaps Ruy Lopez, a Spaniard of the sixteenth century, was not a great analyst, but the opening named after him is still probably the strongest at the disposal of the first player.

We must conclude this account of a great book with the warmest tribute of admiration to Mr. Murray. He has shown astonishing industry and patience in dealing with an enormous mass of material, which only a scholar could have handled at all, and he has presented the result of his labours in a most attractive manner.

Mid-Victorian Memories. By R. E. Francillon. (Hodder & Stoughton.)

In the first sentence of his first chapter the author of these pleasant reminiscences lays down the formidable doctrine that "every one who has survived two generations ought to write, and, if possible, to get published, his recollections of them." The excuse that the veteran is a person of no importance cannot be accepted, because, according to Mr. Francillon, "he is all the more likely to represent the period to which he belongs." This is indeed a large and bold statement. Mr. Francillon appears to have his eye on the present quite as much as on the future. Yet the mass of Early- and Mid-Victorian literature is unwieldy already, and innumerable additions to the heap are not to be contemplated with equanimity. Season after season we get the same sort of sloppy memories of the same people, with the same inaccurate anecdotes. Sometimes they are gushing, more often they are spiteful, but that is the only difference.

As for the coming historian of the Victorian era, whom Mr. Francillon also appears to have in his eye, his burdens will be grievous enough without the addition to them of stacks of autobiography. Are not railway time-tables and seed-catalogues being carefully preserved for his edification or bewilderment? No, Mr. Francillon's theory needs two important qualifications: the author of recollections

must be able to remember truthfully and to write with a sense of values. Those granted, we thoroughly agree with him that social position ought not to be taken into account. Another Francis Place, who could tell us what being out of employment is like, how a tailor's business can be started on borrowed capital, and how knowledge can be acquired at the cost of sleep, would be a welcome recruit to the ranks of authorship. Books of the sort occasionally appear, but as a rule they are those of workers turned politicians—as indeed was the case with Place—and a vigorous beginning tails off into a vapid continuation. Some old Clerkenwell watchmaker, however, who could be persuaded to set down the changes that his trade and neighbourhood had undergone since he had known them, would interest both on the human and sociological sides. Only he must authenticate his facts and be able to write.

Mr. Francillon's own 'Memories' form a record which present-day readers will find thoroughly agreeable, and which the historian of the future ought not altogether to neglect, especially if manners are his study. With well-known figures the author is not quite successful, chiefly because his good nature prevents him from dwelling on their weaknesses. Thus it is that while many famous Mid-Victorian figures make their appearance in his pages—Huddleston and Kenealy, Rossetti and Swinburne, John Barnett and Franz Hueffer—he has little to say about them that we have not heard before. It may be news to many that Dr. Richard Garnett was a firm believer in astrology, but Mr. Francillon's sketches of "Hugh Conway," Arthur O'Shaughnessy, and others, though in excellent taste, have not much freshness about them. David Christie Murray, who was certainly an "aggravating" person, gets, however, a tap or two from Mr. Francillon, his curious habit of imitating, at one time George Dawson of Birmingham, at another Gladstone, being cleverly hit off.

As those who remember Mr. Francillon's novels will expect, he has touched life at many points, though he avows himself blankly ignorant about natural science and sport in all its branches, and has never been powerfully attracted by the theatre. He reproduces with many a skilful stroke the Early-Victorian Gloucester and Cheltenham in which his boyhood was spent, bringing back the delights of Barton Fair as held in the cathedral city, and the Anglo-Indian colony of the watering-place, with Col. and Major Burns, sons of the poet, as quiet, elderly members of it. We are reminded, somehow, of Mrs. Henry Wood's once popular story 'The Channings,' particularly when Mr. Francillon comes to his days at Cheltenham College, where the Rev. William Dobson, who crammed the sixth form and neglected the rest of the school, was Principal. We are at one with him in his assertion that the schoolboy of this generation is a great improvement, in habits at any rate, upon the young savage of the past. Trinity Hall under "Ben" Latham caught

Mr. Francillon just as that wise reformer was transforming it from a nursery of Doctors' Commons into an institution for general University culture. He duly eulogizes Latham's appeals to undergraduate patriotism, and the passion for the river inspired by Leslie Stephen, the mathematical lecturer.

For the greater part of his volume Mr. Francillon conducts his readers at an easy saunter through a literary and journalistic London which is becoming a distant memory. He has much to say about the dining-clubs, such as the Decemviri, and the Sunday suppers which "week-ends" threatened at one time to extinguish altogether, though there are signs of their recrudescence. It is interesting to be reminded of the combined authorship of Christmas numbers which used to be an appreciated feature, and we learn without surprise that Robert Buchanan's contribution to a *Gentleman's Magazine* annual, when it did arrive at the very last moment, proved to be utterly irrelevant. The point about Mid-Victorian journalism on which Mr. Francillon insists most strongly is its leisure: in the early seventies at the office of *The Globe* three men took three hours and a half to fill three columns of neither small nor close type, though the ingenious Tom Purnell, once known in our own columns as "Q," generally contrived to get his work done by others. When Mr. Francillon returned to the paper in 1880, he found that the conditions were more exacting, and it is undeniably the case that since his relinquishment of active journalism the speed has become even faster.

The History of England from the Accession of James the Second. Illustrated Edition. Edited by Charles Harding Firth. Vol. I. (Macmillan & Co.)

MACAULAY aimed high when he browsed amongst prints and documents and broadsheets, and when he wrote, he kept (so he has told us) the year 2000, and even the year 3000, in mind. He has had his assailants, for Dizzy dismissed him as a mere Whig pamphleteer, and Leslie Stephen described him supereciliously as having "addressed himself to the Middle Classes in terms appropriate to the hustings." The publication of the great History drew forth, indeed, a cloud of "vindications" of this politician or that Quaker, of the Church of England or the Church of Rome; and the meticulous study of old documents and new sources has revealed many minor errors, and exposed more clearly the bias and shortcomings of the writer. But any scholar who compares his achievement with the materials out of which it was made must admit, with ever-increasing admiration, not only that the surpassing brilliancy and lucidity of the picture he painted remain almost entirely untarnished, but also that the artist's correctness in minor details is marvellous. No more useful or more enduring work is conceivable than the sober and patient annotation of Macaulay's

'History of England' by a modern expert, who should check the author's wonderful memory when it led him astray, balance his bias, and review his statements in the light of later research. We confess that we had hoped, when we read Prof. Firth's name upon the title-page, that the Regius Professor had undertaken a "Macaulay-Commentar" of this nature, and that what Prof. Bury has done for Gibbon, and Mr. Fletcher for Carlyle's 'French Revolution,' had at length been done for Macaulay. We must wait, it seems, for a separate publication.

Meantime, it has been happily realized that, though we are well on the way towards that year 2000 which Macaulay had in mind, no illustrated edition has yet been issued of his History. The one before us fills the gap in the handsomest way. The prints, portraits, and facsimile reproductions in colour and black and white have been selected with great care and wide knowledge of the subject, and form, in the highest possible sense, real illustrations both of the period and of the author's sources. Not only are many documents from the British Museum, the Record Office, and the Bodleian reproduced, but also many seals and satirical prints, and those broadsides, ballads, and lampoons which Macaulay studied so diligently, and utilized with such brilliant effect to indicate the character and ideas of the common people. It is fitting that nearly a hundred of the portraits to be used in this edition are derived from the National Portrait Gallery; for, as Prof. Firth reminds us, Macaulay himself was one of the original trustees of that institution. Of the ballads employed the majority are taken from the Pepys Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge, the least known of all the great collections, and the one most used by Macaulay. Publishers and editor alike are to be congratulated on their illustration of the History.

The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated from the Lucknow Edition by Johnson Pasha. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THIS is a translation into verse of the 762 quatrains included in the Lucknow edition of Omar Khayyam. That Omar is really the author of a considerable number of them may be admitted, but Oriental scholars will regard the cautious suggestion that "several quatrains are probably not genuine" as altogether misleading in view of the ascertained facts. The 'Rubaiyat,' like the 'Greek Anthology,' are a collection of one particular form of Persian verse composed by many writers belonging to different periods. Johnson Pasha tells us that his translation was made at odd moments, "in camp or in other situations where no works of reference were available." Although its poetical value is small, it is straightforward, unaffected, and more readable than some versions which pretend to be what they are not. The following specimens show the translator at his best:—

When my life's tree a trunk uprooted lies,
And scattered wide the limbs that now I prize,
Take ye and make a wine-flask of my clay,
Fill it with wine and I again will rise.

The castle courts are empty now, Bahram ye call
in vain;
The bitch fox broods, the lion sleeps where feasted
Bahram's train.
The grave that waits for all alike has cast the
lot again;
The wild ass with his hunter sleeps, the slayer
with the slain.

Most of the renderings are fairly close, but in some cases the meaning of the original has been altered unnecessarily. Thus the line,

I do repent if grace thereby I gain,
is in the Persian

I will repent if God gives me grace to repent,
i.e., my repentance does not depend on
my own will, but on God's eternal decree.

In quatrain 213 (not 67, as printed in the Preface) Johnson Pasha adopts a novel interpretation of "khisht," the ordinary word for "brick." He renders it by "spear," for the reason that the endeavour to check a flood with a spear seems a more natural example of useless effort than to throw bricks upon it. There is, however, no question of throwing bricks. "To make bricks on the sea" is a proverbial expression which explains itself.

Any one familiar with FitzGerald's version will be able to identify without much difficulty nearly all the original quatrains included in this edition, but it would have been convenient if the translator had given us a list of them. The comparison is interesting as well as instructive, and while FitzGerald's method of "translation" is best shown by means of a literal prose rendering of the Persian, his poetic genius cannot be more strikingly illustrated than by contrasting his verse with the verse of others. If the others protest that this is unfair to them, we reply that an etching need not be despised because it serves as a foil to bring out the supreme qualities of a fine picture. From this point of view, the present version is disappointing; it has not enough technical excellence to emphasize its lack of inspiration.

I sent my Soul through the Invisible
is rendered:—

I bade my soul along the brink of time
Seek Heaven and Hell, records of worth or crime;
Then came the answer: Man's own record holds
Himself, and Heaven and Hell's in every clime.

Seventeenth Century Studies. By Edmund Gosse. (Heinemann.)

IT is well that the publication of a collected edition does not now imply that the life-work of an author has come to an end, for it would be a heavy price indeed to pay for this handsome reprint to feel that we need expect no more from the pen of Mr. Gosse. For many years he has stood in the forefront of our critical writers: the earliest essays in this volume date from 1872, and he has helped to form the taste and the judgment of a whole generation of readers. If to-day criticism turns in new directions and deals with different questions, it is due to the change of interest which inevitably comes

on writers and readers alike with the lapse of years. Here Mr. Gosse is at his best: to his contemporaries he has sometimes been less than just, though always a skilful advocate.

In these essays he gave welcome evidence of his qualities as a critic of our literature, and there is little we should be disposed to alter, however his subsequent development might induce us to modify, the judgment of them pronounced in our columns on their first appearance in volume form in 1883. That their subject-matter had a novelty for the public of the day which it has by this time lost is partly due to the endeavours of Mr. Gosse himself, but they still attract us by their richness of style, the careful research which enabled him to bring to light new points in the history and relationship of writers and writings to the times in which they appeared, and their graceful flashes of wit. His taste is as undeniable as was his discretion in declining, as a young man, the task of pronouncing a definite judgment on such a writer as Donne, especially as the hint at the lines it might have taken leads us to fear that it would have fallen below the level of his best work. For Mr. Gosse, as a critic, starts with a Puritan frame of mind: he is attracted in the authors he studies by their refinement, and, while honest coarseness does not shock him, the taint of lubricity—there is no other word for it—which is found in some of Donne's writings repels him instinctively. He is a student and lover of poetry, and no nice display of metrical ability passes him unnoticed: grace of diction finds in him at once a student and an admirer, and purity of fancy moves him to the core. He was especially fortunate in his able study on Webster, in which he rendered a great service to literature by pointing out the respective shares taken by Webster and Rowley in 'A Cure for a Cuckold.' The method was not new, of course, but it has rarely been better applied, and those who have read the reprint in the Daniel Press Edition will sympathize with Mr. Gosse in the satisfaction he feels at the compliment paid to him.

Among the essays, the most distinctive, and to our mind the best, are those on John Webster and Richard Crashaw, with a possible reservation in favour of that on Sir George Etheredge. If Shakespeare had never written, Webster might have been one of the greatest names in our dramatic history, and Mr. Gosse was one of the first to insist on his merits. On Crashaw he has given us a most sympathetic and learned study touching on sources of seventeenth-century inspiration which were, when he wrote, generally ignored. That he can blame as well as praise with justice this very essay shows: not many genuine poets have penned worse lines than those he quotes from 'The Weeper':—

Two walking baths, two weeping motions,
Portable and compendious oceans.

We heartily commend this edition to every reader of belles-lettres who has not already the volume on his shelves.

Medieval Bypways. By L. F. Salzmann. (Constable & Co.)

MR. SALZMANN has followed up his 'English Industries of the Middle Ages' by an even more engaging volume. Busied in researches at the Record Office, he has stepped aside to collect "any strange or unusual entry," and has thus accumulated a store of little facts that illuminate vividly the lives of our mediaeval ancestors—their travels, their cargoes of imports and exports, their consultations with physicians and with wizards, and their frequently insolent demeanour towards their neighbours and towards persons set in authority. From his pages we may learn how Geoffrey of Langley went on an embassy in 1292 to the Tartar Court at Trebizond, bearing with him as a gift from Edward I. certain gerafalcans, and how the return journey to Genoa was safely performed in the strangely short period of six months. One might almost think that travelling was safer for an Englishman than staying at home, so many are the records of violent and sudden deaths in this country. Coroners' Rolls contain curious details, such as the verdict upon certain persons killed by lightning that "no one is suspected," and the official pronouncement that a man was moved to drown himself "by temptation of the Devil."

The cheering proportion of patients mentioned as recovering from maladies in spite of the remedies administered indicates a high average of vitality, although the sad case of the gentleman who, in 1478, was "swole so grete" after a meal of "grene potage" that it was necessary for him to be "gyrd abowte his bodye in iij places with towells and gyrdills" may have been less alarming in his "connyng fisisson's" eyes than in his own.

To show for money a "foul called an Etrich" belonging to the king would seem a hopeful speculation, but proved disastrous to two men who engaged in it. They were imprisoned as "false Flemings" by the Sheriff of Norwich, who "caused the foul to be seyn in the common strete.... for nought"; and a similar experience befell them at Bury St. Edmunds. Possibly their fees were exorbitant.

Dragons, whose obsolescence leaves life so much tamer, were familiar objects to our forerunners, yet only one knight seems to have dealt scientifically with the problem presented by them. This was Deodatus de Gonzago, who, in 1345,

"constructed a pantomime dragon, on the pattern of the real article, and made two of his servants get inside and work it realistically; in this manner he accustomed his horse and his dogs to dragon-baiting, and his trouble was rewarded by the death of the monster and his own election to the mastership of the Knights of St. John."

This incident is commemorated by perhaps the most spirited of the many drawings with which Mr. George Kruger has congenially decorated this amusing and instructive chronicle.

Walter Pater: a Critical Study. By Edward Thomas. (Martin Secker.)

WHILE PATER was living in Kensington, it is said, he and Mr. R. C. Jackson "used to frequent the Greek cemetery at Norwood, which Pater called 'Athens in London,' because it contained many costly tombs of white marble. The pilgrims bore with them old editions of Homer, Pindar, and Sappho, and to hold the multitude of books they carried a portmanteau. On the steps of one of the tombs they emptied the precious portmanteau. They spread the volumes out. Sometimes they read them aloud; sometimes they sang old Greek songs to the birds of the cemetery—because the birds contain 'the souls of the ancient gods.'

Mr. Thomas tells this story, but adds caustically that it indicates

"perhaps not so much what Pater was, as what he might have been, had Providence been personally interested in making him absurd."

He is careful throughout to distinguish between the real Pater and the legendary don who compared noisy undergraduates to young tigers after a full meal, and condemned college bonfires in the quadrangle because they threw such a beautiful light upon St. Mary's spire.

The aestheticism of Pater was, no doubt, partly a pose, but it was not an extravagant pose. Mr. Gosse has told us that in 1869 Pater discarded the conventional garb of a don, and appeared in a silk hat and apple-green tie, thus proclaiming himself "no longer a provincial philosopher, but a critic, linked to London and the modern arts." But he half resented the apocryphal stories that grew up concerning him, and disliked being called a "hedonist." "It produces such a bad effect on the minds of people who don't know Greek," he said. At times a perverse humour overtook Pater, when he would liken Pierre Loti to Charlotte M. Yonge, and call the Swiss lakes "horrid pots of blue paint." In spite of his reserve and detachment, he was a kindly host, most anxious for the comfort of his guests, and when giving a dinner-party used to write the menu and arrange the flowers himself.

Mr. Thomas has studied to interpret the real Pater from the few facts known about his life and from the teaching in his books. A discussion of the latter takes up the greater part of the volume, and Mr. Thomas has written an interesting and scholarly piece of criticism. Pater's teaching, he shows, is summed up in a passage in 'Marius the Epicurean':—

"Supposing our days are indeed but a shadow, even so, we may well adorn and beautify, in scrupulous self-respect, our souls and whatever our souls touch upon—these wonderful bodies, these material dwelling-places through which the shadows pass together for a while, the very raiment we wear, our very pastimes and the intercourse of society."

Pater was an exquisite connoisseur in "poetic passion." In his earlier writings he was elaborately sensuous, and throughout his life he revelled in words and phrases with a hothouse fragrance. For

example, in his essay on Leonardo da Vinci he languidly pictures the life in Milan as one "of brilliant sins and exquisite amusements." The cultivation of the senses in order to appreciate life perfectly—which is, he says, "the aim of all culture"—tends, however, insidiously to undermine weak natures, which become morbidly preoccupied with evil and ugliness. But in Pater we have a fine and genuine exponent of the doctrine of "Art for Art's sake" as a rule of life. His own life was ascetic in its rigid simplicity. He was a "solitary, remote spectator of life," who found in art "a sort of clostral refuge from a certain vulgarity in the actual world."

Recollections of a Peninsular Veteran. By Lieut.-Col. Joseph Anderson. (Arnold.)

THE author of this engaging book was a Sutherland man, born in 1790, who received a commission when he was a schoolboy of 14, and served in various parts of the world until he was 58. On his retirement he settled in Melbourne, and at the age of 74 began to write his reminiscences, without diary or notes to help him. He died in 1877. His grandson, Capt. Anderson, has selected these pages from the family manuscript, without apparently editing them. In the circumstances the book could hardly be a serious contribution to military history, but it is pleasantly written, and here and there throws a sidelight on matters of importance.

The author's first commission was in the 78th, the Ross-shire Buffs, and he first came under fire in Stuart's victory at Maida, July 4th, 1806, a battle long forgotten, but now much debated. Col. Anderson's account is inaccurate. He says that Reynier had 9,000 men, which is too large by a third; he says that his brigade (the 2nd) began the action, which is wrong; he does not mention the temporary check which his regiment received from the Swiss; and he minimizes its losses, which were heavier than those of any other regiment except one. But it may be noted that he confirms the old view of the battle, first rejected but now almost accepted by Prof. Oman, as a fight between two bodies advancing in line. The French, says the author, moved forward in column, opened fire, and "then in part commenced to deploy into line." A quarter of an hour later each force advanced. "It was not till we got within five or six paces of each other that the enemy wavered, broke their ranks, and gave way." He says that he did not see the bayonets crossed, and knew of no one who had seen them; Stuart, however, was quite capable of inventing this romantic detail. After Maida Anderson took part in the pitiful Egyptian expedition of 1807 under Fraser, which was a series of costly blunders.

His Peninsular experiences unfortunately fill only forty pages of the book. He went out to Lisbon in April, 1809, as a

lieutenant in the 24th (the 2nd Warwickshire), and served at Talavera, Bussaco, Torres Vedras, and Fuentes d'Onoro. His impressions of the battles are slight and inaccurate. Of the famous Lines he says that "we remained on the defensive and frequently fighting for upwards of four months." The truth is that after a few days' skirmishing Masséna saw the futility of a direct assault, and that he retired a month later to Santarem. This was in November, 1810. But the author has a picturesque story of the knighting of Beresford at Mafra in December, with "large masses of the French army not a quarter of a mile away." Now, Mafra is eight or ten miles within the advanced lines, which the French never penetrated, so that the details are as erroneous as the date. He tells us, too, that Wellington's attempt to storm Santarem was begun in March, 1811, whereas it took place in November, 1810. At Talavera he says that it was "fearful butchering work," but, oddly enough, omits to add that his own regiment was one of the heaviest sufferers, losing 320 men out of 800 on the second and crucial day.

It is not, then, for hard facts that one must look in this narrative. Its value lies in the minor touches. Thus he says of the hasty retreat after Talavera that he never remembers "seeing more general suffering and sickness." He duly mentions the famous incident of the British troops seizing a herd of swine at the bridge of Arzobispo; the officers, he notes, were thankful for the fresh pork which the rank and file sent to the mess that night. He echoes the sentiments of the army in denouncing poor old Cuesta, the Spanish commander, for treachery, though the verdict was certainly unjust. He recalls the general ignorance of Wellington's plans during the retreat before Masséna. "All believed," he says, "that we were making the best of our way to our ships"; and, again:—

"Most of our officers laughed at the idea of our remaining in Portugal, and heavy bets were made, during our retreat, on the chances or the certainty of our embarkation."

They were "surprised and amazed at the formidable and strong appearance" of the Lines of Torres Vedras.

The author tells one anecdote to show that most of the rank and file were honest. Two of his men stole his donkey, with two companies' accounts and some cash. To replace the accounts he had to question the men of the two companies individually as to the balances owing to or owed by them. When he received his ledgers he found that there was not half-a-crown's difference between the accounts and the men's statements. Evidently there were not quite so many black sheep in Wellington's army as he himself was fond of asserting.

The author was invalided home early in 1812. As captain in the York Chasseurs he served in the West Indies from 1814 to 1818, and was at the final taking of Guadeloupe in 1815, two months after

Waterloo. In 1821 he was appointed to the 50th, the Royal West Kent, and remained with that regiment until he became its colonel. They were ordered out to Sydney in 1833. Arrived there the author, now Major Anderson, was sent as commandant to the penal settlement of Norfolk Island, an earthly paradise, as he describes it, inhabited by 1,700 convicts. In 1841, leaving his family in New South Wales, he sailed with the 50th for India, and there took part in the Gwalior campaign of 1843, helping by a timely flank attack to win the action of Punnar. He was wounded, and spent his long leave in building a house at Melbourne, of which he was among the earliest inhabitants of note. To this place he retired in 1848, when he left the army. One would willingly have had more about his Peninsular experience, but his artless record of foreign service and his notes on his sheep-station near Port Phillip from 1838 onwards are not without interest.

Anglo-Roman Relations, 1558-1565. By C. G. Bayne. "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies," Vol. II. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. BAYNE has chosen for the subject of a masterly monograph the opening years of the period when the lists of Europe were set for Elizabeth of England and Philip of Spain to champion the causes of Reform and Orthodoxy. There is no more fascinating lesson in statecraft, and, incidentally, no surer criterion of historical understanding and impartiality, than the record of those crucial years during which Elizabeth—always resolved, like a true daughter of Henry VIII., to renounce the authority of the Pope in England—began by temporizing; then, as she felt herself seated more securely upon the throne, and the bolder counsels of Cecil prevailed, advanced through the Act of Supremacy to a declaration of war against the Papacy, and continued—but for one year of wavering—steadily along the path which diverged further and further from the road to Rome. That year of wavering was due to a woman's weakness for her lover. For Dudley, whilst posing as a patron of the Puritans, was always ready to sell England to Philip and the Pope, if they would help him to marry England's Queen.

Elizabeth's first device had been to lull the Pope—Paul IV.—into inaction by talk of sending a "great embassage" to Rome. For though Sarpi's story of Paul's refusal to acknowledge Elizabeth has been exploded by Maitland and others, it was born of the prevailing expectation that he would dispute her title and press the claim of Mary, Queen of Scots. In spite of contemporary rumours to the contrary, however, French diplomacy only used Mary's claim as a pawn to manoeuvre for better terms for the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis. No effort was made to get Elizabeth declared illegitimate, but only to influence Paul so far against her as to withhold the dispensation, without which it would be impossible for Philip of Spain

to marry her. Spain, on the other hand, hoping to keep England in the same position of subservience as she had been under Mary Tudor, and to prevent France from benefiting by Papal violence, tried to restrain Elizabeth from rousing the anger of the Pope, and the Pope from exploding in wrath against the heresy of Elizabeth. So came about that curious paradox in history, that the Pope who had threatened to deprive Charles V. of his dominions as a heretic, and had talked of citing Cardinal Pole before the Inquisition, moved no finger against Elizabeth, who was not merely a heretic, but a relapsed heretic. For he was content to trust to the strength of Catholicism in England and the force of Spain to bring the lost sheep quickly back into the Catholic fold.

His successor tried to put pressure upon Elizabeth. The mission of Parpaglia was followed by the mission of Martinengo. In dealing with the latter episode in the tortuous history of the Council of Trent, Mr. Bayne gives good ground for agreeing with his view that, so far from encouraging the Pope to send a nuncio to Elizabeth, as Dr. Meyer asserts ('England und die katholische Kirche'), Spain endeavoured to dissuade him; and, in dealing with the final stages leading up to the refusal to admit Martinengo into England, the author defends Cecil against the accusation of "infamous hypocrisy" and of the invention of a bogus Roman Catholic plot, brought against him by Father Pollen.

Mr. Bayne's narrative is lucid and convincing. He has made exemplary use of the Calendars of Foreign and Domestic State Papers, and of the transcripts of foreign documents preserved in the Record Office and British Museum. He employs the Simancas archives to take up the story of intrigue where the dispatches of the English and French ambassadors and the records of the Vatican leave it. He has used and printed in an invaluable appendix many notable documents unknown to previous writers, which enable him to correct their views and to substantiate his own. He is to be congratulated upon a sound and scholarly contribution to a series which bids fair to be worthy of its editors and the learned University whose imprint it bears.

Carducci: a Selection of his Poems. With Verse Translations, Notes, and Three Introductory Essays by G. L. Bickersteth. (Longmans & Co.)

LOVERS of Carducci must have sometimes asked themselves why he has had to wait so long before being adequately presented to English readers, since he possesses many qualities that might have been expected to tempt a scholarly translator. We can only ascribe this long delay to the neglect into which the serious study of Italian has fallen among us. It is one thing to pick up enough Italian to read a newspaper, but quite another to learn enough to understand a poet.

Carducci, like his favourite poet and master, Horace, had a truly pagan delight in life as it is for its own sake,

and altogether refused to regard it as a stepping-stone to another and a better world. His aim was "the representation of reality with truth," he tells us, and, master of form though he was, he valued words for what they mean, rather than for what they suggest, like Swinburne or D'Annunzio. The outline is never blurred. His obscurity is due to the closeness with which his verse is packed with thought. To him, as Mr. Bickersteth points out, the ideal assumed a definite, concrete shape, namely, the hoisting of the Italian tricolour on the Capitol and the welding of Italy into a united nation. This was the aim of his art and his whole life. He was, in fact, a prophet-poet, with a strong sense of his own value. When the Republican students of Bologna shouted "Down with Carducci!" in a demonstration against his declaration of loyalty to the House of Savoy, he proudly retorted that Nature had placed him on high, and that he should remain there. They had better shout "Death to Carducci!" Moreover, he was a profoundly learned professor, whose learning was far too integral a factor in his character for him to be able to keep it out of his poetry, had he wished to do so. He had nothing but contempt for the fluent, empty rhyming which is so easy in Italian.

The poet is a mighty blacksmith
Whose broad back's with
Iron muscles furrowed—daily
He, with pride of strength invested,
Works, bare-chested,
Sinewy-armed, and smiling gaily.

Such effort alone made possible the success of his attempt to revive metrical poetry, which one would have expected to awaken a lively interest in a country where the classics play such an important part in education. Yet we do not think Mr. Bickersteth exaggerates when he doubts whether five per cent of our poetry-reading public even know Carducci's name.

But if Carducci has waited long, he has not waited in vain. The distinguished, scholarly volume before us, which is obviously the result of long and loving care, may not lead to the establishment of a Carducci Society in London such as there is in Berlin, but it will at least remove all valid excuse for a cultivated Englishman not forming for himself some idea of the poet's place in literature. Mr. Bickersteth's essay on the metres of the "Odi Barbare" is especially interesting. Carducci did not attempt to revive pure quantitative verse, like Mr. Bridges. Following Chiabrera, he makes speech-accent the basis of his system, and the sound of the rhythm of ancient verse read by speech-accent is reproduced by verses of modern Italian poetry.

Mr. Bickersteth wisely endeavours to reproduce this effect in his versions. He has selected most of the best of Carducci's poems, the Italian text being printed opposite the English renderings. On the whole, he has been remarkably successful in his difficult task. Take, for instance, the aleasies of that strikingly modern poem "At the Station on an Autumn Morning":—

Oh, how the blinking station lamps drowsily
Stretch in a long line yonder behind the trees!
Their light, through boughs that drip with rain-drops,

Sleepily gapes on the mud beneath them.

Hard by, the engine peevishly, piercingly,
Stridently hisses; o'er us the leaden sky
Low lowers, and the autumn morning
Looms like a limitless dream-world round us.

Thou, too, with thoughtful mien to the guard
givest

Thy ticket, Lydia, which he abruptly clips;
As unto swift-wing'd Time thou givest
Youth and its fondly remembered pleasures.

Mr. Bickersteth is certainly to be congratulated on his translation of the greatest of all Carducci's poems, the "Alle fonti del Clitunno," into Swinburnian sapphics. Occasionally he prefers an English metre, as in the case of the sapphics of "Piemonte." Carducci is speaking of 1848 and of Carlo Alberto:—

Oh, portentous year,
Oh, springtime of this land of ours,
Oh, days—oh, latest days of May,
Fair with a thousand flowers,
Oh, sound of the first Italian triumph,
That pierced my boyish heart! Whence I,
Italy's seer in fairer times,
Grey-haired to-day, now try
To sing thee, king of my fresh youth,
King for so long bewailed, unblest,
Who rode forth, sword in hand, sackcloth
Upon thy Christian breast,
Italian Hamlet.

Critics have complained of Carducci's lack of spontaneity, but in the beautiful "Pianto Antico" at least he speaks straight from his heart, and even here, where the difficulties of translation are much greater, Mr. Bickersteth has not failed:—

Tu fior de la mia pianta	Thou of my stem the
Percossa e inaridita,	blossom,
Tu de l'inutil vita	This withered stem so
Estremo unico fior,	stricken,
Sei ne la terra fredda,	Thou, who my days
Sei ne la terra negra:	didst quicken,
Né il sol più ti rallegra	My one, my last delight,
Né ti risveglia amor.	In the cold earth thou liest.
	In the black earth for ever;
	Sunshine and love can never
	For thee break winter's night.

The difficulty of the double rhymes may possibly explain why "Davanti San Guido" is among the less successful renderings of the better-known poems.

Mr. Bickersteth does not pretend to add much to our knowledge of Carducci in his Life and the suggestive essay on his poetry, and frankly acknowledges his debt to writers like Croce, Chiarini, and Jeanroy. Indeed, it would be difficult to do so. Italian scholars do not neglect their living poets, and the literature on Carducci is already considerable, for he offers a wide field for research. Recent papers in the *Fanfulla della Domenica* show that the sources of his inspiration, the variety of which has proved a useful weapon to his detractors, have not even yet been fully explored. Copious notes are essential to an understanding of such a poet, and Mr. Bickersteth's are all that could be desired. But we are not ourselves aware of any authority for calling Carducci's second volume of verse "Levia Grandia," instead of the usual "Levia Gravia."

The Oxford Deeds of Balliol College.
Edited by the Rev. H. E. Salter. (Oxford Historical Society.)

THIS volume of some 400 pages makes a substantial and interesting addition to the history of Balliol College. Unlike the other ancient colleges of Oxford, Balliol has no rentals, no accounts, and no registers earlier than 1540. Fortunately, however, for its early history, the muniment chest is exceptionally well stored with charters. These charters were arranged and numbered by Mr. George Parker about thirty years ago, but they have not hitherto received the attention they merited except in a few exceptional cases. Mr. Salter, a capable and experienced archivist, has now transcribed, with a brief explanatory English heading,

"all the documents which describe the acquisition of the site of the college and of properties in Oxford, and everything in the way of college statutes before the statutes of Bishop Foxe. The documents which are not printed describe the acquisition of property in Northumberland, London, and elsewhere; and though they have some bearing on the early history of the college, their main interest is for local history."

The charters and other documents here cited number 609, beginning with certain miscellaneous deeds relating to the debts of John de Baliol, the oldest of which is c. 1251, and concluding with several of Elizabethan date. They include a variety of wills, from 1303 to 1495, which supply a good deal of information as to Oxford topography. There are also given in an appendix considerable notes from the College Fine Book, the very existence of which was not known until this work was almost completed. It gives the fines paid on renewal of leases of the college property; it was the custom to surrender the leases (usually of forty years' duration) at the close of fourteen years, and pay a considerable sum, termed a fine, for renewal. The Fine Book extends from about 1670 to 1686.

This volume is brightened by various plates of old plans and views of Balliol College, together with a series of seals. The earliest is Loggan's view of Balliol in 1675. We are surprised not to find Bereblock's view of Balliol from the southwest, which is more than a century older, namely, 1566; it is, however, to be found in Mr. Aymer Vallance's recent fine work on the Oxford Colleges. It might also have been well to give, from the same source, other details as to the pictorial aspect of the College, such as the sketch by J. C. Buckler, in 1815, of the northward view of the gate-tower, before its destruction.

The Oxford Historical Society has been in existence since 1884, during which time it has issued no fewer than sixty-four volumes; it may safely be said that Mr. Salter's book is amongst the most valuable of the whole series. It can scarcely fail to be appreciated by every student of the general history of the growth of Oxford University, as well as by all Balliol men.

A Life of John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, 1660-1672. By Percy H. Osmond. (Mowbray & Co.)

IT is certainly a strange thing that there has been no real biography of Cosin before. To most of those who read the ecclesiastical history of the Stewart times he seems one of its most picturesque figures. A devoted Laudian, he has yet won the affectionate homage of Bishop Lightfoot and the patronage of Dean Henson. Moderns might call him a "Liberal Catholic": he advocated and practised intercommunion with French Protestants: he stoutly resisted the exclusive theology of Rome. Yet he was a stalwart advocate of the "divine right of Episcopacy," a teacher of high sacramental doctrine, an expert in liturgiology. More than this, his published works show him to have been a man of solid learning, a great student, a great bibliophile; and his letters prove that he had the charm of humour and freshness and naturalness when he wrote to his friends. What a great deal he knew! He had the law at his fingers' ends. See how he writes, in a passage not quoted by Mr. Osmond, in the last year of his life, on such a subject as wrecks:—

"The like I say to [i.e., I agree with] my Lord Coke's interpretation [of that Statute [i.e., Stat. Westm. Prim., c. 4], whose words are that if not only a man, dogge, or catt, be saved alive (not at London or Jericho) in the same ship, but if hawke, or any bird or beast be sav'd alive, it is no wreck, that is to say, in common sense, if any such be sav'd alive in the same ship when it comes to land, and not, as you interpret it, if any such creature be saved alive in another ship, or bee alive in London or elsewhere to challenge the goods as being brought by them, and therefore belonging to them, which certainly the letter of the Statute will not bear, if I understand any sense."—*Correspondence*, ii. 280.

Or take the letters of Richard Mountague, "tuissimus Montacutus," to "honest Mr. Cosen" or "good Jhon," full of quaint learning and playful friendliness. From such we may obtain a very fair view of the manner of man Cosin was; and, if we want to see how enemies thought of him, we can turn to Smart or Prynne, or in later years Dean Grenville himself. Altogether it is a brave figure that survives to us from the seventeenth century, and we may see him not only in his "canonicals" or his "formalities," but also in his bed-gown and slippers.

Something of this Mr. Osmond shows, but not, to our mind, quite enough. He is so busy in telling us about the public activities of his hero that he forgets to draw the man as he was. There are in his book a few side-lights, touches on the canvas for a picture, but no full-faced portrait. We have one or two other faults to find with Mr. Osmond. He cannot know so much of the seventeenth century as a biographer of Cosin should if he is surprised at the popularity of the Restoration Church, and is guilty of the

statement—the italics are ours—"Neile, like other villains, was not all bad." When he comes to analyze statements of Cosin's theology, he is inclined to insert what is not there (as, p. 343, that "he held that the Presence is limited to the faithful communicant," which the writer certainly never says in the passage quoted); expresses the remarkable view that fasting is a practice "which may be called subsidiary to ceremonial" (p. 329); and, indeed, succeeds only in showing that, if this prominent Caroline divine was no great theologian, he himself is less so.

But, having said thus much, we must hasten to add that Mr. Osmond's book is none the less very good. It contains a clear summary of Cosin's life, public actions, and theology. It is written in an open-minded, student-like, candid, and accurate fashion. Hero-worship does not colour it unduly. There is no *suppressio veri* at any point, and as little of any *suggestio falsi*—praise which can by no means be given to all recent "Liberal" views of Caroline Anglicanism. If there is no very clear personal portrait of Cosin in the book, there is no feature of his career or character which is omitted. We see him as a scholar, greedy of books, enriching libraries from early life, and to the end happy in handling his great tomes. We see him, if zealous in asserting his rights (which yet were not his own so much as those of his office), never neglecting his duties. He was regular in all the requirements of his residence; there was not one dispensation for him, Basire tells, in all the thirty-six years of his being Prebendary of Durham. He was not only a preacher to the learned, copying the style of Andrewes, as Laud did, but also a very homely, wholesome preacher to the poor. There is a passage which Mr. Osmond quotes which still makes good reading to-day:—

"The rawness of the weather, the hardness of the way, the length of the journey, the least indisposition of the body, are with most of you now thought to be reasons sufficient enough to affront this law and commandment of God; and yet your own affairs, your own pleasures and customs, they shall not affront. The day before was a day for your market; perhaps the weather worse, the journey longer, yet that you could bear. This day is a market for your souls, and this place, hither you cannot come, could not, no by no means; you had endangered your health, and yet you would venture it for a less matter by far."

He was as good an archdeacon and dean and bishop as he was parish priest: Brancepeth was a preparation for Cleveland and Peterborough and Durham. Then there was the service at Court, and the composition of those beautiful and regular devotions which Mr. Osmond very happily defends against Gardiner's charge of "feminine neatness." Also there was the poverty, to the verge of starvation, during the exile in France, which yet never tamed the indomitable spirit.

The best part of Mr. Osmond's work is that he rightly emphasizes those sides of Cosin's life and opinions which he himself

would have wished to see emphasized. We see him standing up for the validity of Anglican orders, and smiting those

"that gulled the too-credulous Papists with a tale, and falsely here accused us, in the beginning of the late Queen's reign, that our bishops had then no lawful succession."

We are made to understand how early Cosin was studying those subjects on which his work bore such good fruit during the Prayer Book revision of 1661. We see how Fuller made handsome apology for decrying him. We learn why he is ever regarded as one of the great benefactors of Peterhouse, as well as of Auckland and the Castle of Durham. We see him the friend of Mountague, the disciple of Laud, the confessor of Hobbes. Through all his liturgical work we notice the strong vein of common sense, in which modern liturgiologists are often deficient. Take, for example (p. 173), the words:—

"The minister's turning to the people is not most convenient throughout the whole ministration. When he speaks to them, as in Lessons, Absolution, and Benedictions, it is convenient that he turns to them. When he speaks for them to God, it is fit that they should all turn another way, as the ancient Church ever did."

We confess that we cannot follow Mr. Osmond in his account of the Savoy Conference when he regards Baxter as the man most responsible for its failure, yet two pages later agrees with Hallam that the chief blame ought to fall on the bishops (it is true he adds a "perhaps" to each contradictory view). But his account, derived from Sancroft's copy and the final Convocation issue, of the exact share Cosin had in the revision of the Prayer Book is most useful and, we believe, accurate. It shows where he failed to carry the committee with him as well as where he succeeded. The result was on the whole satisfactory, though there are points where well-informed students would wish that he had had his way. There is a quaint story, by the way, concerning Cosin's proposal to insert a direction for the gospeleller to say, "Here endeth the Gospel," that the late Dr. William Bright, prince of Victorian church historians, said, when such a mistake had once been perpetrated by a nervous reader: "Thank God, the Gospel is unending!" The whole chapter is well worth reading. Equally good is the account of Cosin's work as bishop.

In the last chapter, a sort of epitome, Mr. Osmond correctly summarizes Cosin's view of the Ornaments rubric, states Cosin's definite opinion that the "other order" allowed to Queen Elizabeth was never made, gives a perfectly accurate account of the position of that Dean of Durham who had never received holy orders such as were recognized by English law, and expresses with full candour his hero's opinions on prayers for the dead. The book ends with a timely reminder of Wordsworth's preface to the Ecclesiastical Sonnets, in which he vindicated those who may be called Tractarians before the Oxford Movement.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Theology.

Bernard (John Henry), CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS, 1/- net. Mowbray
A little volume of Christmas sermons.

Boggis (Rev. R. J. Edmund), PRAYING FOR THE DEAD, 3/6 net. Longmans
A survey of the practice of praying for the dead.

Brown (Rev. Charles), THE MESSAGE OF GOD, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton
A volume of sermons.

Byron (May), THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS, 5/- net. Hodder & Stoughton
A devotional book for daily use.

Constructive Quarterly, DECEMBER, 3/- Milford

Contains articles on 'Brotherhood through Business,' 'The Gospel and Asceticism,' and 'Religious Freedom in Russia'; 'a constructive essay in Apologetics' called 'The Witness of the Spirit,' by M. Léonce de Grandmaison; a paper on 'The Church and World Brotherhood,' by Dr. Jefferson; on 'Love in the Churches,' by Dr. Percy Dearmer; on 'Religion and the Labour Movement,' by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald; and on 'Protestantism and Catholicism,' by Dr. James Lindsay.

Cowan (Robert), THE WEAKNESS OF GOD, AND OTHER SERMONS, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton
A collection of twenty-one sermons.

Davies (E. O.), THE MIRACLES OF JESUS, 5/- The Davies Lecture for this year. Mr. Davies weighs the evidence for and against the physical and moral possibility and the antecedent probability of the miracles.

Denison (Henry Phipps), PRAYER - BOOK IDEALS, 5/- net. Stock
The author discusses the ideals of worship and life set forth in the Prayer Book, and argues that they provide an authoritative standard of human life.

Desai (Shantaram Anant), THE VEDANTA OF SHANKARA, EXPOUNDED AND VINDICATED, Part I., 4/6 Luzac
Studies, printed in India, on the Vedic literature and religion.

Fraser (Principal A. G.), A COMPARISON BETWEEN CHRISTIANITY AND THEOSOPHY, 4d. net. S.P.C.K.
A lecture published under the direction of the Tract Committee.

Garvie (Alfred E.), A COURSE OF BIBLE STUDY FOR ADOLESCENTS, DEALING WITH DECISION, DUTY, AND DISCIPLINE, a Handbook for Teachers, 2/- net. Sunday School Union

This is one of the Standard Graded Courses prepared by the British Section of the International Lessons Committee. Dr. Garvie has written the course specially for boys and girls who are passing from the Intermediate Grade to the Senior Department of Sunday schools.

Hill (Arthur C.), SHALL WE DO WITHOUT JESUS? 6/- Hodder & Stoughton
A book for devotional reading.

Horne (Rev. C. Silvester), PULPIT, PLATFORM, AND PARLIAMENT, 6/- Hodder & Stoughton

The author discusses some of the problems he has encountered in the varied spheres of his work during the last ten years, and in particular the relation between religion and politics.

Hutton (John A.), IF GOD BE FOR US, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

An exposition of the ideas and beliefs contained in the concluding passage of the eighth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

Johnston (Rev. R. E.), THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY, "The Marden Manuals for Catechists," 2/- net. Mowbray

This manual, one of a series of four, is intended for the use of Sunday-School Catechists. The writer has mapped out lessons for every Sunday of the year.

Jowett (J. H.), THINGS THAT MATTER MOST, 3/6 net. James Clarke

A collection of devotional papers on many subjects.

Kennedy (H. A. A.), ST. PAUL AND THE MYSTERY-RELIGIONS, 6/- net. Hodder & Stoughton

An exposition of St. Paul's relation to the Mystery-Religions of the Graeco-Roman world in which he lived. The larger part of the material has appeared in *The Expositor*.

Levy (Eugène), MRS. BESANT AND THE CRISIS IN THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 1/- Heywood-Smith

A pamphlet divided into three main sections. The first deals with events which particularly concern the Theosophical Society; the second is concerned with the views promulgated by Mrs. Besant on the Second Advent; while the third aims at presenting a warning against the dangers of false methods of occult development. There is a Preface by M. Édouard Schuré.

Longridge (Florence), FORTY-TWO LESSONS FOR SENIOR SCHOLARS, 1/6 net. Mowbray

The lessons in this volume deal with Missionary Work, English Church History, Morning Prayer, and the Liturgy.

Moody (Rev. Campbell N.), LOVE'S LONG CAMPAIGN, 5/- net. R. Scott

A volume of twenty-nine sermons, divided into sections with the headings 'The Cost,' 'The Countercheck,' 'The Captive,' 'The Crusade,' and 'The Crown.'

Morrison (G. H.), THE WEAVING OF GLORY, 5/- Hodder & Stoughton

A volume of Sunday evening addresses by a Glasgow preacher.

Nukariya (Kaiten), THE RELIGION OF THE SAMURAI, "Oriental Religions Series," No. 4, 7/6 net. Luzac

A study of Zen philosophy, and an account of its characteristic doctrines and the physical and mental training which it imposes upon its adherents.

Prosser (D. L.), THOUGHTS AT THE PREPARATION FOR HOLY COMMUNION, 1/- net. Mowbray

A devotional manual for young communicants.

Russell (Right Hon. George W. E.), THE HOUSEHOLD OF FAITH, "The English Churchman's Library," 1/- net. Mowbray

An abridged edition of the author's personal studies, which include Gladstone, Pusey, and Father Stanton.

Smith (David), UNWRITTEN SAYINGS OF OUR LORD, 2/6 net. Hodder & Stoughton

This volume comprises eight lectures which were delivered on the Smyth Memorial Foundation.

Townend (Rev. Douglas Alner), INSTRUCTION FOR CONFIRMATION, 6d. net. Elliot Stock

A kindergarten method of preparing young people for confirmation.

Poetry.

Bell (Arthur F.), THE DEAR LAND OF THE HEART. Hove, Combridges

The writer of this notable collection of verses is at his best in his Sussex poems, in which we find all the strength and happy freshness of the true Sussex atmosphere. His diction is always pure, and although there are occasional echoes of other poets who have chosen the same subject, his technique and imaginative power are his own. Many of the lines are haunting, and the Sussex names are happily used:—

Cowfold and Chiltington,
Stopham and Pulboro' girt with floods,
Thakeham and Parham proud with woods,
Petworth and comely Midhurst town,
And jolly Storrington.

Much more might be quoted, and a stanza from the mystical 'Xmas in Sussex' deserves special mention:—

Our Lady travailed at Bethlehem;
But many a Yule since then,
For the good love she bears to them,
She comes to Sussex men.
There's never a farm so ringed with floods
Or lost on the down so high
But the red cock hears her and wakes from sleep,
And from herd to herd of the huddling sheep
She hears a quavering welcome creep,
As she and her child go by.

The latter part of the book consists of lyrics and two dramatic monologues which, if they are not all equally convincing, show force and originality.

Blake (William), THE POETICAL WORKS OF, edited, with an Introduction and Textual Notes, by John Sampson, "Oxford Editions of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford

An excellent edition, containing not only the purely lyrical poems, but also those written in irregular unrhymed verse or rhythmical prose.

The book includes the poems of 'Tiriel' and 'Thel,' the hitherto unprinted 'French Revolution,' the whole of the minor Prophetic Books, selections from 'The Four Zoas,' 'Milton,' and 'Jerusalem,' and Blake's interesting account of the Canterbury Pilgrims. The text has been carefully prepared, the spelling being modernized throughout, and the punctuation revised.

A useful bibliographical Introduction gives, in addition to other matter, an interesting account of Blake's methods of producing his books.

The volume contains also a Chronological Table, notes at the bottom of the page, a portrait of Blake, and reproductions of fifteen of his title-pages.

Campbell (Joseph), IRISHRY, 2/6 Maunsell

Poems of Irish life and character, the types being taken from all parts of Ireland. The Labourer, the Shoemaker, the Road-mender, the Priest, and many others are drawn with a directness which faces facts uncompromisingly, and is effective in its way. Mr. Campbell makes marked use of contrast, especially in 'Loafers' and 'The Labourer.' Notable also is his satiric mockery in 'The Orangeman,' 'The Professor,' and 'The Planter.'

The author's descriptive poetry has the freshness and openness of Nature, and that wistful mysticism which is part of the Irish temperament. Some of his verse suggests that he has a gift for melody which would have been worth developing.

Carpenter (J. Harold), FLOWERS FROM A POET'S GARDEN, 2/6 Bell

Love-songs of which the various titles are, in the list of contents, arranged under the names of flowers. The association of most of the pieces with particular flowers appears to be arbitrary, though 'Night' has some natural connexion with poppies, and

'The Spirit of the Mountain' with edelweiss. But these and a few others are exceptions.

The metre of some of the verse is eccentric, but on the whole the author writes correctly and with facility. The work has the merit of entire sincerity, and some of it is picturesque.

Century of Parody and Imitation (A), edited by Walter Jerrold and R. M. Leonard, 1/6 net. Oxford University Press

This collection of parodies and imitations in verse begins fittingly with the 'Rejected Addresses,' here printed in their entirety. The editors own, in their Preface, to a somewhat vague use of the word "century," and as a matter of fact they go back as far as Canning and George Ellis. They include Skeat's imitation of the 'Canterbury Tales,' and Andrew Lang's delightful perversions of various contemporary poets. But they exclude living authors, and rightly express their regret at this rule, since parody shows to-day a "high standard of execution and good taste."

In the representation of nineteenth-century humour Calverley and Lewis Carroll are naturally prominent; we note also Francis Thompson's cricket version of Omar, Southey's imitations of the Della Cruscans, and Swinburne's 'Nephelidia,' the alliterative parody of himself.

The volume is well equipped with notes, and certainly provides a good variety of entertaining reading.

Duffin (Ruth and Celia), THE SECRET HILL, 1/ Maunsell

The lines in the first piece printed here,
Who hears the fairy piper play
Beneath the secret hill,

suggest a more airy character for the verse which follows than it actually possesses. The first-named writer has some fanciful poems, but the tone of the book, especially of the second half, which contains the work of the other author, is sombre. The verse is well finished, and much of it is melodious, but it lacks marked individuality.

Some of the poems are reprinted from periodicals.

Early Poems, by M. A., 3/6 net. Mathews

A collection of fantastic lyrics and 'Irregular Sonnets.' We grow somewhat tired of pretty fancies of romantic scenes conceived in the luxurious vein of 'The Lotos-Eaters.' The verse is loaded to excess with adjectives, and the writer is overfond of such terms as "incarnadine," "almandine," and "amethystine."

The metre is somewhat monotonous. The simplest pieces, in which the decorative effects are the least elaborated, are the most pleasing.

Eastman (Max), ENJOYMENT OF POETRY, 4/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A study in the distinction between the poetic and the practical.

The author finds in the poet's attitude chiefly a zest for experience and an appetite for novelty of emotion. The point is illustrated by examples of the origin and growth of language. In every new application of a name the acts of choice and comparison are exercised, and may be used either poetically or practically—i.e., they may lay emphasis upon the intrinsic nature of the thing named, helping in the imaginative realization of the object; or they may insist upon its value and place in the world of action. The nature of the delicate touches which make the choice of a word poetic is considered.

The author then passes to the connexion between the technique of poetry and the realization of the elements of imagined

experiences. The chapters following deal with the value of poetry and the art of enjoying it.

Many of Mr. Eastman's opinions are controversial, and he may be suspected sometimes of being picturesque rather than scientific, but in any case his book is engaging, and should stimulate thought.

Field (Claud), ST. PAUL AT ATHENS, 1/ net. Cambridge, Bowes

This poem in blank verse was awarded the Seatonian Prize this year. St. Paul is represented as speaking to his audience on Greek literature and philosophy. The piece has some striking lines.

Henderson (Bernard W.), AT OXFORD, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Methuen

Sincerity and exact workmanship distinguish this little collection of poems, which are mainly descriptive or romantic, though a few deal with questions of the relations of the State to man, and of man to Society.

Heroic Ballads of Servia, translated into English Verse by George Rapall Noyes and Leonard Bacon, 8/1.25 net. Boston, Sherman & French

The volume contains specimens of the best portions of a ballad literature which is among the most remarkable in Europe, and of particular interest at the present time, when the Balkan States have won back territory from the Turks. The conflict between Turk and Serb is the prevailing theme of the ballads. The actual translation is the work of Mr. Noyes, together with the Introduction and the notes. The versification is by Mr. Bacon. The metre, unlike previous translations which imitated the Servian, is similar to that of William Morris in 'Sigurd the Volsung,' a subject akin to that of the Kosovo ballads.

The Introduction supplies an account of Servian ballad literature, and concludes with a useful note on the pronunciation of Servian proper names.

Howard (Newman), COLLECTED POEMS, 7/6 Macmillan

This volume includes nearly all Mr. Howard's short earlier poems, with a number reprinted from *The Spectator*, *The Athenæum*, and *The English Review*. Of his dramatic pieces 'Kiautan the Icelander,' 'Savonarola,' 'Constantine the Great,' and 'The Guanches' are here preserved.

Penty (James R.), POEMS FOR LEISURE MOMENTS, 1/ Drane

These pieces are on various subjects, and include tributes to King Edward and Dickens. The author experiments in Irish and Scottish dialects, and is independent of the laws of metre. He has, in fact, little idea of what verse should be, and is both commonplace and clumsy.

Poets' Symphony (The), compiled by G. H. Wollaston, 5/ net. Bristol, Arrowsmith

"A collection of verses written by some of those who in time past have loved music." The editor has gathered a number of poems which bear on the subject, and has arranged them in the form of a symphony: the Prelude, for instance, begins with Collins's 'The Passions: an Ode for Music,' and the Finale contains Milton's Sonnet on Lawes, and Browning's 'A Toccata of Galuppi's.' It is a pleasant anthology, but the editor has restricted himself too much to poets of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to make it thoroughly representative of English poets who have written of music. We should have been glad to see Sidney Lanier's lines 'To Beethoven.'

Selection of Verses from the Manchester University Magazine, 1868-1912

Manchester University Press

The collection includes long and short poems, dramatic poems, occasional and humorous verse, and sonnets.

Some of the writers whose names appear have since become well known—in the majority of cases, not as poets. Among them is George Gissing. Most of the verse is distinctly promising, but, since some of it was written in the seventies, it is probable that its promise will never be fulfilled. The chief merit of the collection lies in its entire sincerity, rather than in any high level of achievement.

Sigerson (George), THE SAGA OF KING LIR, 1/ Maunsell

A somewhat loosely knit story, told in blank verse, of the barrier raised between Lir of the Tuatha de Danann and his passionately loved sons by their jealous stepmother, the king's third wife. Mr. Sigerson indulges in frequent inversions and some archaisms, which give much of his verse a forced effect, but on the whole the poem is carefully written and picturesque.

Villon (François), The Poems of, translated by H. de Vere Staunton, 7/6 net. Hutchinson

The two Testaments of François Villon are given here, with notes and a running commentary by the editor. There are also translations of the ballades of the Grand Testament, and of various rondeaux and ballades from the general poems. The book contains a short account of the Paris of 1456, and notes on Villon and the ballades.

Warren (T. Herbert), ROBERT BRIDGES, POET LAUREATE, Readings from his Poems, 1/ net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A lecture recently given at Oxford by the Professor of Poetry. It consists of a short account of the Poet Laureate's life and a criticism of his work, illustrated by many references to his poems. As now published, the text of the lecture is slightly longer than when it was delivered.

Philosophy.

Bjerregaard (C. H. A.), THE GREAT MOTHER, New York, Inner-Life Publishing Co.

This book professes to be a 'Gospel of the Eternally-Feminine,' and consists of 'Occult and Scientific Studies and Experiences in the Sacred and Secret Life.' It "stands necessarily solitary in all the literature of the world; nothing like it has ever been published." The excitability it shows is not a commendation of its "Message."

Croce (Benedetto), THE PHILOSOPHY OF GIAMBATTISTA VICO, translated by R. G. Collingwood, 10/6 net. Latimer

An authorized translation, revised by the author, and representing vol. ii. of his 'Saggi filosofici.' Appendix III. is a translation of his paper 'Le Fonti della gnoseologia vichiana,' read before the Accademia Pontaniana in March, 1912.

Mead (G. R. S.), QUESTS OLD AND NEW, 7/6 net. Bell

Philosophical studies in ancient and modern, Eastern and Western thought, reprinted from *The Quest*, *The International Journal of Ethics*, and *The Nineteenth Century*. All are "illustrative of the quest of reality, the search for truth, or the restless striving of the human soul for the satisfaction of its needs, spiritual or philosophical, mystical or psychical."

History and Biography.

Baker (James), REMINISCENT GOSSIP OF MEN AND MATTERS, 6/-

Chapman & Hall

In his Preface the author defines his work as "an inconsequential book, following no order, mere gossip, personal and literary: of scenes and incidents. A book to be opened at any page; but in that page the reader should find incident or reminiscence to excite interest."

Nine of the chapters are reprinted from *The St. James's Gazette*. We think the author might have taken the trouble to arrange his gossip and reduce the trivialities when he ventured on book-form. There are some good stories, but there is also much which did not deserve reproduction.

Cavalry Officer (A) in the Corunna Campaign, 1808-1809: THE JOURNAL OF CAPTAIN GORDON OF THE 15TH HUSSARS, edited by Col. H. C. Willy, 8/- net.

John Murray

This narrative was written, from notes made during the Spanish campaign under Sir John Moore, immediately after the author's return to England, and the maps with which it is illustrated are taken from sketches by him.

Clarke (W. K. Lowther), ST. BASIL THE GREAT, a Study in Monasticism, 7/6 net. Cambridge University Press

An examination of the ascetic writings of St. Basil and their subsequent influence in the East and West.

Fraser (G. M.), THE BRIDGE OF DEE, 3/6 net. Aberdeen, Smith & Sons

One of the objects with which this book is written is "to bring nearer, if possible, the time when a grounding in Local History will form part of the work in our ordinary day schools." The author rightly considers the teaching of local history an effective groundwork for more extensive knowledge. Bridges are an important item in a town, and this interesting account of the Bridge of Dee—its history, structural features, and sculptures—should prove valuable to teachers and all lovers of antiquities. The bridge remains on its original site after 400 years, and is associated with some of the most alluring names in the story of Scotland. The author has treated it with care and reverence, and his account is well illustrated by photographs.

Innes (Arthur D.), A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, Vol. I., 6/- net.

Rivingtons

Mr. Innes has planned his new history for the "general reader," who wants something more than the compact textbook and something less than the co-operative history in a series of volumes, each by a different hand. Such a reader will find in Mr. Innes a pleasant and trustworthy guide. The first volume begins with the Celts, and ends in 1485; three more volumes are to carry on the tale to 1914, treating the last century most fully. Mr. Innes has taken pains with his outline of the mediaeval period, and varies the narrative with short general chapters at intervals. He is justly sceptical concerning some of Green's attractive theories, such as the "New Monarchy" of Edward IV. If he lacks the profound learning which makes York Powell's little book on the same period extraordinarily vivid and real, he is generally accurate, and makes some shrewd criticisms, as, for instance, on the much-abused Statute of Labourers, and on Wyclif's teaching. What one misses most in Mr. Innes is emphasis. Even the Norman Conquest is treated much as an episode, not differing widely from the Danish conquest; at any rate, the author

does not explain clearly and forcibly enough that it marked an epoch. Perhaps Green and his school have over-emphasized leading events, but there is equal danger in running to the opposite extreme of monotony. The book has useful Appendices on some technical points, as well as genealogical tables, four good maps, and an excellent Index.

Lang (Andrew), THE MAID OF FRANCE, being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne d'Arc, 6/- net. Longmans

A new edition. For review see *Athen.*, Feb. 27, 1909, p. 248.

Macalister (A. Stewart), THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION, 3/- net. Milford

An account of the origin, history, land, and culture of the Philistines, based on a course of three lectures delivered before the British Academy in 1911 under the Schweich Fund. The author hopes that it will "at least suggest a doubt as to the justice of the colloquial use of the name of this ancient people," and on his title-page quotes from *The Quarterly Review*, 1899, "'Philistinism,' after all, stands for two great habits, decency and order."

Morison (Samuel Elliot), THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF HARRISON GRAY OTIS, FEDERALIST, 1765-1848, 8/- net. Boston, Mass., Houghton Mifflin Co.

This Life of Otis is written by a descendant four generations removed, and is based principally on papers left by him. There are some portraits and other illustrations.

Nairne (W. P.), GREATHEART OF PAPUA, 2/- net. Oxford University Press

The life and adventures of the missionary James Chalmers, from his school-days in Scotland to his murder by natives of Dompina in 1901. The story, which forms one of the "Pathfinder Series," is simply told, and is illustrated by a map and photographs.

Roosevelt (Theodore), AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY, 10/- net. Macmillan

Col. Roosevelt's history of his life, with its great and varied activities, will be widely read on both sides of the Atlantic. The book has many illustrations.

Smith (F. Hopkinson), IN THACKERAY'S LONDON, 15/- net. Smith & Elder

The author, an American, describes all the haunts of Thackeray, which he visited in a taxi-cab and in the enlivening company of its chauffeur. His charcoal sketches are admirable, and the text sometimes recalls Thackeray and his people so vividly that the reminder to the reader that Mr. Smith belongs to this generation, not the last, does not come altogether amiss.

Transactions of the Baptist Historical Society, Vol. III., No. 4 AND SUPPLEMENT, September, 2/- net. Baptist Union Publication Dept.

We have shown in previous notices the value we attach to the good work the Society is doing in the transcription of records and collection of out-of-the-way information in reference to the Baptists. These *Transactions* should be a useful source of information to future historians. In this part Mr. Walter Burgess, in his article on "James Toppe," gives a side-light upon the religious history of Tiverton. The Church there evidently made a profit out of the Anabaptists who absented themselves on Sabbath days, for "by a particular accompte thereto appeareth 6/-," being fines imposed for absence. "Was John Canne a Baptist?" is a study of contemporary evidence by Mr. Champlin Burrage; under "Two Association Meetings in Kent, 1657," are

extracts from original minutes; and there is a Privy Council document of 1660, "Dangerous Persons come lately out of Ireland."

Visitation of England and Wales: NOTES, Vol. X., edited by Frederick Arthur Crisp, 21/- Privately printed

A continuation of Mr. Crisp's elaborate and careful work on genealogy. The pedigrees of such families as the Peebles, Ponsonbys, Burdett of Foremark, Somersets, and Greys of Howick and Fallooden, included in this volume, are of special interest. The book is illustrated with autographs and woodcuts of seals and arms, and is printed on hand-made paper bound in half-parchment. The edition is limited to 150 copies.

Vogué (Vicomte E.-M. de), A CZAREVITCH OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, AND OTHER STUDIES IN RUSSIAN HISTORY, translated from the French by C. Mary Anderson, 7/6 net. Humphreys

A study in the life of the son of Peter the Great, Czarevitch Alexis, and two shorter ones: "Mazepa as known in Legend and in History" and "The Death of Catherine II."

Wordsworth (Elizabeth), GLIMPSES OF THE PAST, 2/6 net. Mowbray

Miss Wordsworth has included some additional matter in this second edition of her autobiography. A part of the Rev. C. S. Woodward's Memoir of Susannah Wordsworth is printed in a postscript.

For notice see *Athen.*, Jan. 11, 1913, p. 34.

Sociology.

Hyder (Joseph), THE CASE FOR LAND NATIONALISATION, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

A discussion of the land problem, with an Introduction by Alfred Russel Wallace. Some of the reforms advocated by the author, such as the nationalization of land for afforestation and reclamation, and the building of rural cottages by the State, have been embodied, since the book was prepared, in the Government's rural land policy. With regard to urban reform, Mr. Hyder advocates "the granting of simple and extensive powers of land purchase to local authorities, to be held subject to the supremacy of national ownership."

Land and the People (The), "The Times Series," 1/- net. John Murray

A number of articles on the land question which have already appeared in *The Times*.

Purdom (C. B.), THE GARDEN CITY, 10/- net. Dent

This comprehensive account of the Garden City of Letchworth, which was begun ten years ago, deals with its growth and the ideas which caused its creation. The significance of the place and vital questions relating to its activities are discussed, and the book is well illustrated by photographs and plans.

Sociological Review, Vol. VI. No. 4, 2/6 net. Sherratt & Hughes

The articles in this number include "Survival in Sociology," by Mr. W. H. R. Rivers; "National Secondary Education: the Lesson from France," by Mr. Cloutesley Brereton; and "The Basis of Comparative Psychology," by Miss Olive A. Wheeler.

Todd (Arthur James), THE PRIMITIVE FAMILY AS AN EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, 7/6 net. Putnam

A sketch of the early evolution of the family, showing how it has varied in different places and times according to varying social needs. In considering the aims, methods, and organization of primitive education the author has reached the conclusion "that the family occupied only a subordinate position in education."

Economics.**Barthorpe (F. J.),** CONSOLS AND THE SINKING FUNDS, 6d. Wilson

The author, who is the Head Office manager of the London, County and Westminster Bank, describes the various methods used to pay off the National Debt, and recommends the establishment of a Sinking Fund Annuity to rehabilitate Consols.

Fankhauser (William C.), A FINANCIAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA: PUBLIC REVENUES, DEBTS, AND EXPENDITURES, \$2.50.

Berkeley, Univ. of California Press
A monograph included in the University of California "Publications in Economics." It is elaborate and full of figures.

Lloyd (G. I. H.), THE CUTLERY TRADES, an Historical Essay in the Economics of Small-Scale Production, 12/6

Longmans
An historical account of the ancient cutlery trades, and an examination of their present technical and commercial situation. The purpose of the writer has been "to trace the course of industrial evolution from handicraft to machine industry as exemplified by the cutlery trades." The book is illustrated with pen-drawings by Mr. Arthur Lismore.

Property, its Duties and Rights, HISTORICALLY, PHILOSOPHICALLY, AND RELIGIOUSLY REGARDED, 5/ net. Macmillan

A collection of essays by various writers, including Mr. Leonard Hobhouse, Dr. Bartlet, Dr. Carlyle, and Canon Scott Holland, on the duties and rights of property, both from the standpoint of philosophy and of religion. The Bishop of Oxford has written the Introduction.

Webb (J. J.), INDUSTRIAL DUBLIN SINCE 1698, AND THE SILK INDUSTRY IN DUBLIN, 2/6 net. Maunsell

The two papers in this volume are Coyne Memorial Scholarship essays of the University of Ireland, Dublin. The first consists of brief historical summaries of the principal industries of Dublin during the last two centuries, and leads up to an analysis of the population, which is of special interest in view of the present industrial crisis. Mr. Webb finds that one-third of the working population is unskilled—an exceptionally high proportion. Again, the proportion of women to men is much above the normal, and both these facts imply an unduly large section that works for low wages.

The second essay illustrates a curious transition from silk-weaving to the weaving of poplin (silk and wool) and of tabaret (silk and linen). The industry contains some unique survivals of the Gild system. Altogether, this is a book full of points of interest.

Politics.**Imperialism and Mr. Gladstone (1876-1887),** compiled by R. H. Gretton, 1/ net.

Bell
This book contains excerpts from contemporary records, and was originally published in a series of "Source Books of English History for Students." The publishers hope that in its new form it will prove useful to the general reader.

Oliver (Frederick S.), THE ALTERNATIVES TO CIVIL WAR, 6d. net. John Murray

A pamphlet on the present Irish crisis by a writer with a considerable reputation. Though he does not claim to be impartial, he shows great moderation in summing up the difficulties of the situation. He believes that "a Federal solution might be devised, capable of satisfying the reasonable

aspirations of the one side, and of providing at the same time that security against disruption which the other side rightly deems to be essential," and that a permanent settlement can only be established by the co-operation of all parties.

Roosevelt (Theodore), PROGRESSIVE PRINCIPLES, 5/- net. Wilson

Selections from addresses delivered during the Presidential campaign of 1912. They are edited by Mr. Elmer H. Youngman, who has chosen parts of different speeches upon similar subjects and put them under separate headings. The aim has been to set forth the principles of the Progressive movement, rather than to reproduce the actual speeches. The original language, however, has been generally retained, and there is a Preface by Mr. Roosevelt.

Education.**Cholmeley (R. F.),** SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND: THE NEXT STEP TOWARDS A NATIONAL SYSTEM, 2/6 net.

Smith & Elder
An appeal for the practical reform of secondary education. Five of the seven chapters have already been printed in various provincial newspapers. In the Appendices are printed extracts from speeches of Lord Haldane, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Pease; a Memorandum issued by the Federal Council of Secondary Schools' Associations, urging that the basis of State grants should in future depend on the salaries of teachers, instead of on the attendance of pupils; and some statistics.

Fairgrieve (James), ELEMENTARY SURVEY WORK FOR SCHOOLS, 6d. net. Philip

A pamphlet for teachers of open-air geography, giving directions for using Messrs. Philip's model surveying instruments.

Gould (F. J.), A NATIONAL NEED: THE CIVIC SPIRIT IN EDUCATION, 1d. Moral Education League

A pamphlet on the need of training children to realize the duties and privileges of citizenship. The author refers to the immense activities of the modern State, and urges that a special civic preparation is necessary to meet the demands of modern civic life.

Moral and Civic Instruction: A SYLLABUS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 2d. Moral Education League

This syllabus has been arranged for pupils of the age of 14 to 18, on the assumption that they have already received some elementary training in the nature and responsibilities of citizenship. The compilers hope that the syllabus may be used or adapted by teachers in the High Schools of India.

Trinity College Bulletin, Vol. X. No. 4.

Hartford, Conn.
Containing the reports of the President, Treasurer, and Librarian of Hartford College.

University College of North Wales, CALENDAR FOR THE SESSION 1913-14.

Bangor, University College
The Preface supplies a summary of recent events.

Whitehouse (John Howard), A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Cambridge University Press
A consideration of our present educational system and proposals for its reform. The book has been published "with the general approval of the executive committee of the Liberal Education Group of the House of Commons, though they are not necessarily committed to its detailed recommendations."

Philology.**Conybeare (Frederick Cornwallis),** A CATALOGUE OF THE ARMENIAN MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 57/6

British Museum

This catalogue has been drawn up "to save other scholars the trouble of consulting the manuscripts described in it," and modelled on that of the manuscripts of the Mekhitarist Convents in Vienna, made by Dr. Dashean. In an Appendix six Georgian manuscripts in the British Museum are described by Mr. J. Oliver Wardrop.

Journal of Philology, Vol. XXXIII. No. 65, 4/6

Macmillan

Mr. Arthur Platt contributes a long paper "On Apollonius Rhodius." Other articles which call for special attention are "The Latinizations of the Modern Surname," by Dr. Bywater; "The Doom of the Argonauts," by Prof. W. R. Hardie; and "The Transpadani and the Colony of Novum Comum," by Mr. E. G. Hardy.

Mutschmann (Heinrich), THE PLACE-NAMES OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 7/6 net.

Cambridge University Press

A study of place-names, originally written as a thesis in the School of English Language and Philology of the University of Liverpool, in which the subject is treated primarily from the philological standpoint. The book includes a chapter on Anglo-Saxon, Norse, and Norman-French personal names in the Notts place-names; there is also a Bibliography. It is a welcome addition to a subject which is now beginning to receive the scientific treatment it deserves.

School-Books.**Barnard (H. Clive),** PICTURES OF FAMOUS TRAVEL, 1/6

Black

A sketch of the history of exploration, from the days of the Phoenicians to the recent discovery of the South Pole, suitable as a textbook for lower forms. The illustrations, many of which are in colour, are an important feature.

Bell (J. J.), PIERS PLOWMAN HISTORIES, JUNIOR: Book VI. THE NATION AND ITS GOVERNMENT FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1485, 2/-

Philip

A history of the early development of the British nation, told in simple English and printed in large type. There are many illustrations and maps.

Bell's Standard French Plays: LE MISANTHROPE, par Molière; LE TARTUFFE, OU L'IMPOSTEUR, par Molière; L'AVARE, par Molière; ZAIRE, par Voltaire; LES PLAIDEURS, par Racine; LE CID, par Corneille, 6d. each.

Paper-backed editions of French plays, edited, with notes and a brief Introduction, by M. Marc Ceppi.

Children's Poets (The), edited by Mary Macleod: SCOTT; LONGFELLOW; WORDSWORTH; TENNYSON, 8d. each.

Wells Gardner

These volumes are intended for school use, and contain selections from the works of the great poets. Each contains a few explanatory notes, and is illustrated with pen-and-ink drawings and a coloured frontispiece.

Herbsteron (A. J.) and Cossar (James), COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD: Part II. OUTSIDE THE BRITISH ISLES, "Chambers's Commercial Handbooks," 2/6

A second edition, revised and brought up to date by Mr. Cossar.

Macaulay, Two Essays on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, edited by Philip Guedalla, 2/6 Milford

A well-written Introduction and some valuable notes by the editor make the present edition of these two famous essays welcome. Each essay can also be had separately.

Macaulay, War of the Succession in Spain, paper 4d., cloth 6d.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

A reprint in "The Oxford Plain Texts" of Macaulay's essay on the War of the Spanish Succession, which was first published in January, 1833.

We have received a similar reprint, also issued by the Clarendon Press, edited, with Introduction and notes, by Mr. C. T. Atkinson.

Mort (Frederick), A Commercial Geography of the British Isles, 1/ Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd

A consideration of the geographical factors which influence commerce, and the natural products which contribute to the industrial prosperity of the country. The text is illustrated with maps and diagrams.

Old Oak Chest (The), 2 vols., 6d. each.

Wells Gardner

Short stories in very simple language, intended for third-standard reading in schools. Each volume contains a coloured frontispiece.

Oliver & Boyd's Progressive Phonic Primers: I., 4d.; II., 5d. Edinburgh
ON THE TEACHING OF READING BY THE PHONIC METHOD, by John Mason, 2/ net.

Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd

In the first Primer the lessons are graded according to the difficulty which a child may experience in co-ordinating a sound with the symbol that expresses it. In the second Primer combined consonants are introduced, and the lessons form a simple story. Both books are printed in large, clear type, and illustrated by Miss Rosa C. Petherick.

Mr. Mason's book is intended as a manual for teachers in training children to read by means of their acoustic and visual perception. The latter portion of the work contains a commentary on the "Progressive Phonic Primers and Readers."

Richardson (E. M.), The Building of the British Empire, 1/6 Bell

A reading-book for schools, giving an historical and geographical account of the colonial expansion of Great Britain. It has illustrations and maps.

Romance Readers: The Story of Sintram; The Story of Undine; The Story of King Arthur; The Red Cross Knight; Robin Hood; Tales from Old Ballads; Honour and Arms, all edited by Mary Macleod; **The Red Rose Knight**, edited by R. M. Marshall; **Pilgrims' Tales**, and **Old English Stories**, edited by F. J. Harvey Darton, 8d. each.

Wells Gardner

Tales for lower forms in schools, retold from early English, French, and Elizabethan sources. Each book contains a coloured illustration and several in black and white by well-known artists.

Westaway (F. W.), Quantity and Accent in the Pronunciation of Latin, 3/ net. Cambridge University Press

An exposition of the rules of quantity and accent in Latin, preceded by a discussion of the Latin speech-sounds according to the new system of pronunciation.

Fiction.

Arden (Joan), A Childhood, with a Preface by Prof. Gilbert Murray, 2/6

Cambridge, Bowes

Twentieth-century people are attracted by clear, minute memories of their childhood, and the author of this simple description is a faithful transcriber of her childish sensations and experiences. Her account of days passed in the country at a boarding-school on the main road to London is naturally uneventful, and the interest of the book lies mainly in the writer's own retrospective power. "It somehow reads," Prof. Murray says in the Preface, "like the poem to something sterner and sadder. Memories of childhood draw most of their magic from some incompleteness of this sort."

Austin (F. Britten), In Action, 2/ net.

Nelson

In a series of short stories descriptive of various phases of modern warfare Mr. Austin succeeds in picturing the battle of the future with a remarkable degree of grim realism. It is difficult to write about imaginary fighting without being unduly sensational. The author, however, has an adequate knowledge of military matters, which, combined with a capable style, lends a decided impression of verisimilitude to his sketches. In the first of these he depicts the feelings of a man under shrapnel fire for the first time. In another the impressions of a young officer during an assault, in which he finally falls almost on the bayonets of the enemy, are analyzed; while yet a third, a story of the Balkan Campaign, is a biting satire on the futility of war.

Broster (D. K.) and Taylor (G. W.), The Vision Splendid, 6/ John Murray

An exceptionally well-written novel, the chief scenes of which are laid in Berkshire, Oxford, and France under Louis Philippe. The daughter of a Berkshire rector marries a young French nobleman, and lives for a time in France, where some tragic events occur. The atmosphere of the Tractarian Movement faintly pervades the book, and the English hero comes strongly under its influence; but the authors have not attempted to deal with it in any great detail. There are many attractive characters, though the heroine herself does not appeal to us; and the descriptions of places are well done.

Dawn (Marie), Joie de Vie, 3/6 Drane

A somewhat monotonous story retold from a girl's diary by her sister. It concerns family life and the heroine's love for a man she met as a boy. Nothing calls for remark except the style, which would be improved by greater simplicity.

Dillon (Robert Arthur), The Prince's Predicament, a Romantic Comedy, 6/ Greening

The story of a prince and princess who, destined to marry for State reasons, meet and fall in love without knowing each other's identity. The former, while travelling incognito, is asked by State authorities to impersonate the prince, who is in danger from an Anarchist plot, and accepts the position in order to show up some ministers whom he suspects of treason. The plot is intricate and cleverly worked out; but the first part of it is sadly stale by this time.

Duncan (Beatrice), Virginia's Venetian, 6/ Drane

The heroine in this story prefers a handsome Italian soldier to a homely English doctor whom she has known for many years, and marries her Venetian in spite of her brother's opposition. The narrative verges on the commonplace both in incident and style.

Lawless (Emily) and Bullock (Shan F.), The Race of Castlebar, 6/ John Murray

The hero, an Englishman, tells the story of the part he played in the abortive invasion of the West of Ireland by a small section of Bonaparte's army in 1798.

The Ireland of the period is vividly presented, and the story is well balanced; the hero, without being too heroic, occupies the centre of interest. The love-interest does not eclipse the hero's personal business in the invasion.

The extent of the collaboration is noted by the principal author in her Preface, but it would not be evident to the casual reader of the story.

Lawless (Emily), Hurrish, a Study, "Seven-penny Library." Nelson

A new edition of one of the author's best stories. For review see *Athen.*, Feb. 6, 1886, p. 196.

Löwenthal (Charles A.), A Victim of Circumstances, 6/ Long

This is the kind of novel to which the adjectives "strong" and "powerful" are often applied. The hero falls into the clutches of a German secret society, which is venomous, but apparently accomplishes little. The story would have been exciting, if gruesome, had the author confined himself to male characters, but his description of their attitude to women does not make pleasant reading.

Lyons (A. Neill), Simple Simon, 6/ net.

Lane

The hero, who has a fortune suddenly left him, comes to London with a company of destitute protégés whom he has collected from a charitable interest in their conditions. His further adventures in the East-End, where he lives a philanthropic and unconventional life, are cleverly told. The author writes with humour and sympathy of poor people, and knows his subject well.

Mcraith (L. M.), The Romance of Irish Heroines, 3/6 net. Longmans

Short sketches of famous Irishwomen, from Macha of the Red Tresses, who built the Palace of Emhain Macha, to Honora de Burgh, who taught the ladies at Versailles to dance Irish jigs. The stories are simply told, and include a certain amount of historical information. An Introduction deals with the sources of information about early Ireland. The illustrations do not attract us. The book has been written for young Irishwomen of to-day.

Meade (L. T.), The Passion of Kathleen Duveen, 6/ Stanley Paul

The story of the crime of a man who was indirectly responsible for his young wife's death. The scene is in Ireland. The writer's style is artificial, and the tale one which the least sophisticated of readers could hardly accept as credible.

Morris (William), The Well at the World's End, 2 vols., 4/ net; **The Wood Beyond the World**, 2/ net; **The Story of the Glittering Plain**, 2/ net, "Longman's Pocket Library."

New editions of Morris's prose romances. They are neat little books, and should have a good reception. We noticed the first on Feb. 20, 1897, p. 237, and the second on March 2, 1895, p. 273.

Neild (Agnes L.), Rough Hewers, 3/6 net. Murray & Evenden

A somewhat dreary account of domestic life in the North, in an atmosphere of depressing quarrels and misfortunes. Few of the characters are particularly interesting, and the occasional touches in a lighter vein fail to remove our impression of gloom.

Rosegger (Peter), FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.
translated by Mary Dougherty. Gill

A story of the time of Napoleon, when the Tyrol was in the hands of the Bavarians, and of the brave fight the Tyrolese made for their liberty under the leadership of Andreas Hofer. There is necessarily much about fighting and the horrors it brings, and the story woven into it is slight. As the subtitle tells, Peter Mayr, landlord of the Mahr, is the central figure, and plays an important part in the struggle for freedom, his sternly upright character giving him much authority over his fellow-countrymen. He has a passion for absolute truth, and sternly rebukes his little son for saving his father's life by telling a lie. The tale is told in a direct and simple style which has been happily reproduced, and the descriptions of the country and incidental remarks on the Tyrolese customs are interesting.

Ryven (George), THE PURPLE THREAD. 6/- Griffiths

A story of love and intrigue. The scene is laid in London. Among numerous English and Russian characters are the marvelously beautiful heroine, two men who are doubles, and a murderer who is also a respected member of society and a hypocrite. It is somewhat difficult to follow the plot, partly on account of the writer's long, involved sentences. The style is of this sort:—

“Alone his eyes showed that the care-free indolence, to which even keeping the faint-fragranced cigarette alight was onerous, masked the massive strength of will that is wrought to its subtlest.”

Sadlier (Anna T.), THE SILENCE OF SEBASTIAN. Notre Dame, Indiana, Ave Maria

Deserted by his wife, a man remarries without knowing whether she still lives or not. Dying, he leaves to his son Sebastian the task of discovering the date of the first wife's death and the whereabouts of her daughter, at the same time imposing silence upon him until he shall find whether his father's second marriage was legal. Discord arises in the family on account of Sebastian's strange behaviour, and he is full of difficulties until at last he confesses to a priest. The style of the book calls for no comment.

Vachell (Horace Annesley), LOOT FROM THE TEMPLE OF FORTUNE. 6/- John Murray

Lovers of short stories will welcome this collection, for the tales it contains are well written, and told with gaiety and skill. The author ranges over a great variety of plots and surprises.

Watts (Mary S.), VAN CLEVE. 6/- Macmillan

This is one of those leisurely, detailed stories that seem to contradict the received opinion of universal American hurry. There is some good drawing of character—the parasitic family of the hero, for instance, is lightly but excellently sketched—and the narrative is agreeably straightforward, but it would have gained by stern compression.

Williams (Geoffrey), THE MAGICIANS OF CHARNO. 6/- John Murray

Records the adventures of two boys in Africa who, when their homes are burnt in a native rising, set out for safety accompanied by a faithful black servant, who is invariably warned by a spirit of approaching peril. After encountering cannibals and many other excitements, they reach civilization in England. The African adventures are well told, and the author knows his subject thoroughly. His descriptions of native customs are graphic, and boyish readers especially will enjoy the fearful perils the heroes face. The book is illustrated by Lady Carter.

Annuals.

Debrett's PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, AND COMPANIONAGE. 1914, edited by Arthur G. M. Hesilrige, 31/6 net.

Dean

In this issue particulars as to the sons and daughters of Knights have been included for the first time.

Englishwoman's Year-Book and Directory. 1914, edited by G. E. Mitton, 2/6 net.

Black

The new features include a table of 'Records for Women,' showing the professions that have been opened to them, and an article on 'Health Centres and School Clinics,' by Miss Margaret McMillan. The Sports section has been entirely rearranged and revised.

Live Stock Journal, ALMANAC. 1914, 1/- Vinton

This number contains nearly sixty articles, is well illustrated, and has nearly 250 pp. Col. G. C. Ricardo criticizes the Government's method of buying horses for Army purposes in an article entitled 'The Horse Problem,' and the Marchioness of Londonderry writes upon 'Live Stock Improvement.' Other articles are 'Smithfield Cattle of a Century Ago,' by Mr. William Parlour; 'Insect Pests and Live Stock,' by Mr. Edward C. Ash; and 'Sheep as Cultivating Instruments,' by Prof. Wrightson.

Nelson's Year-Book. 1914, 1/- net.

Like the last issue, this contains records of the chief activities, British and foreign, of 1913. Six leading questions of the year are considered in an opening article. Some of the special summaries are too brief to be of much use. The four pages on 'Books and Bookmen,' for instance, can hardly be regarded as representative of the output of the year.

Who's Who. 1914, 15/- net.

Black

This issue contains 2314 pages—88 more than that of last year. Among the new authors included we notice Mr. Cecil Chesterton, Stanley Houghton, and Mr. Compton Mackenzie. We are surprised not to find Madame Montessori, whose name has of late been very prominent in relation to education.

We have also received the companion volume, **Who's Who Year-Book** (1/- net), which was originally a part of the larger one. It includes some new tables, and is an invaluable book of reference for any office, like its companion.

Who's Who in Science, INTERNATIONAL. 1914, edited by H. H. Stephenson, 10/- net.

Churchill

This is the third annual issue, and contains biographies, with a Classified Index, of over 9,000 men of science. It aims at representing every science in every country, the British element occupying less than a quarter of the whole. It also contains information about the universities and scientific societies of the world.

Writers' and Artists' Year-Book. 1914, 1/- net.

Black

Two articles on 'How to Write Cinema Plays' and 'Photographs for the Press, and How to Place Them,' form the new items in this issue. We have called attention more than once to this book, which gives a satisfactory account of the requirements of various editors. Yet papers receive every day a crowd of hopeless contributions.

READING LIBRARY
GENERAL
761

Apples of Gold, compiled and arranged by the Rev. W. B. Freelyan, 2/6 net.

R. Scott

A commonplace book of extracts from secular as well as religious writings, with a brief Introduction by Canon Beeching. It is intended "to suggest thoughts, lay foundations, and build up character, rather than to afford passing consolation" to those in sickness or trouble.

Everyman Encyclopædia, edited by Andrew Boyle: Vol. X. OLL-RAN, 1/- net.

Dent

The tenth volume of this 'Encyclopædia' bears traces of hasty compilation. A half-column list of pseudonyms on p. 540 contains three misprints, and elsewhere this sort of slip is evident. The article on 'The Party System' is a florid piece of writing, which expounds the point of view of the Socialist who is opposed to the System. We should have thought that a popular work of reference would have made a point of excluding such sectional articles. The volume has, however, generally good notices of administrative and economic subjects—e.g., Public Debt, Public Health, and Railways.

Friendship's Offering: A LITERARY ALBUM AND ANNUAL REMEMBRANCE.

Birmingham, Cornish

A most readable Catalogue of books sold by Messrs. Cornish, with short sketches of living writers, reviews of new books, and extracts from press notices. The ballade on 'The Oxford Book of English Verse' is decidedly clever. The object of the compilers has been to save readers "from wading through lists and advertisements in which every book is set down as 'the latest and the best,' or 'the masterpiece of 1913.'"

Grayson (David), THE FRIENDLY ROAD. 5/- net.

Melrose

These new adventures in contentment are records of quiet pilgrimages on country roads. The author leaves his farm on a walking-tour, in which the friendliness and hospitality of the people he meets account for the title of his book. His pleasant adventures are related with simplicity and charm, and his delight in his subject is evident.

Haverfield (F.), ANCIENT TOWN-PLANNING. 6/- net.

Oxford, Clarendon Press

An account of town-planning among the Greeks and Romans, enlarged from a paper read to the University of London as the Creighton Lecture for 1910. It is illustrated with photographs, diagrams, and maps.

Joline (Adrian H.), RAMBLES IN AUTOGRAPH LAND. 10/- net.

Putnam

Mrs. Joline has revised and arranged the materials of 'Rambles in Autograph Land,' of which the manuscript was found among the posthumous papers of the author. The volume is a discourse on the collecting of letters, manuscripts, and other documents of personal, historical, or literary interest. Sections of the book deal with 'The Autograph in Literature,' 'The Autograph Market,' 'Collectors and their Methods,' and kindred subjects. These are followed by chapters on the documents of various writers, both English and American. There are a large number of portraits and facsimiles of documents from the collection of the author.

The book is decidedly entertaining, for it is the work of an enthusiast who had a pleasant sense of humour. It contains some keen criticism of others, although all its details are not above reproach. It is strange, for instance, to see a reference to "the manuscript of 'Waverly.'"

Lathbury (Mrs. D. C.), THOUGHTS AND FANCIES, 1/6 net.

Hodder & Stoughton

A small volume containing a number of essays dealing with Friendship, Harmony in daily life, and the little problems which are common to the lives of most people.

One of the longest essays is 'An Apostle of Freedom,' a study of Thoreau, and one of the most delightful, the 'Thoughts on Gardening.' Some of the papers, in a less extended form, appeared in *The Spectator*.

Lissa (N. R. de), COOKING BY GAS, a Guide to the Correct and Economic Use of the Gas Cooking Stove, 7d. net.

Melrose

A handbook for young housewives, containing hints on the economical use of a gas stove, and recipes of unpretentious but appetizing dishes. Special notice is given to the baking of plain and fancy bread.

Modi (Jivanji Jamshedji), MASONIC PAPERS.
Mithi Lodge, Colaba, Bombay, the Author

Four papers on 'The Legendary and the Authentic History of Freemasonry,' 'Zoroaster and Euclid,' 'King Solomon's Temple and the Ancient Persians,' and 'Charity.' The last named only is published for the first time.

Vices in Virtues, and Other Vagaries, by the Author of 'The Life of a Prig,' 3/6 net.

Longmans

Satirical essays on unsatisfactory excesses in such virtues as unselfishness, gardening, and common sense. The author evidently prefers the nineteenth century to the twentieth, and there is a good deal to be said for that view. Social life has hardly improved in its amenities. Occasionally the comments made have been anticipated—e.g., Dumas has said in one of his best-known books that people only ask advice in order to have somebody to blame if they turn out to be wrong. In other instances a set of special cases might be brought forward, proving the contrary of what the author urges in his examples. But he is often incisive and apt—as in his comments on reviewing, and on the snobbishness which makes much charity of the present day so offensive. The Preface tells us that these essays have not been offered to any editor, but they are certainly better reading than a good deal of the sort that appears in the press. The world, perhaps, does not love to see its faults and excesses laid bare so plainly. It might certainly take the advice of the author (and incidentally of Dickens) regarding the accumulation of cheerful recollections as a means of pleasure. There is good sense, too, in his catalogue of the advantages open to the invalid who can "acquire the priceless art of enjoying simple things."¹

Wilson (Rathmell), ANOTHER BOOK OF THE SIRENS.
Elkin Mathews

An amusing collection of essays, stories, and verses, some of which are reprinted from magazines. They are somewhat unequal in merit, and a few of the best are promising. There is also an English version of François Coppée's 'Le Passant,' played at a Drama Society matinée in May of this year.

JUVENILE LITERATURE

Elizabeth E. Goldsmith, the author of *Toby, the Story of a Dog* (Macmillan, 6/), must be a true dog-lover to be able to enter so thoroughly into the workings of this little fox-terrier's mind. Toby's life is spent on an American farm, and the wood near by, where all the wild things run and fly and burrow, is his happy hunting-field. He returns from his victories wounded and dirty to be doctored and tidied by his long-suffering mistress. Toby educates this mistress as much as she educates him, and in time she learns to feel a pride in the undaunted, alert, fighting spirit that governs his little white body. There is an unfortunate inclination to tell the story in the hither-and-yon style which is a little irritating, otherwise it is well written, bright, and descriptive. For the last pages we have nothing but praise; the book also contains many interesting quotations about dogs from writers of all ages.

Margaret's Book, by H. FIELDING-HALL (Hutchinson, 7/6), is a handsome production which will provide many happy hours for the little boy or girl who becomes possessed of it. It tells in leisurely fashion of four wishes which transform the maiden of the title into a fish, a flower, a bird, and lastly into a little "brown skin." The style of the writing is charmingly simple, and a number of illustrations in black and white and in colours are provided by MR. CHARLES ROBINSON.

Illustrations, type, binding, and the prestige of royal authorship combine to make *The Lily of Life*, a fairy tale by the CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA (Hodder & Stoughton, 10/6 net), an acceptable gift-book. The text itself is not unworthy of these adjuncts, though it scarcely justifies the enthusiastic encomiums bestowed on it in Carmen Sylva's Introduction. It is written imaginatively and with a rather hectic grace, and describes in allegorical fashion the heroic self-sacrifice achieved by a maiden under the inspiration of true love.

According to some versions the story of the **Princess Badoura**, retold by MR. LAURENCE HOUSMAN, and published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton in a handsome volume (10/6 net) which MR. DULAC has illustrated with his customary skill, has the distinction of being the last of the famous collection. Mr. Housman has found in the story what few would look for in 'The Arabian Nights'—a rootlet of later Persian feminism! Sheherazade in this story of Badoura, he says, "adumbrates what woman, set free to use her own resources, can do."

Amongst the gift-books received is a beautiful edition of LOUISA ALCOTT's **Good Wives**, with 8 coloured illustrations by HAROLD COPPING, published by the R.T.S. (7/6 net). This chronicle of home life never grows stale. With 'Little Women' it wins to-day the affection of the daughters and granddaughters of those who read it eagerly half a century and more ago.

Messrs. Duckworth republish, with illustrations by MR. CHARLES ROBINSON, OSCAR WILDE'S **The Happy Prince, and Other Tales** (12/6), which deserve the handsome setting in which they now find themselves, and stand with some of Hans Andersen's best work as gems of imaginative writing.

BESSIE MARCHANT's stories of unfamiliar scenes and peoples make the same kind of appeal to the adventure-spirit of the fourth- or fifth-form girl as do the yarns of a Henty or his imitators—with this difference, that the central figure is a girl. **The Heroine of the Ranch** (Blackie, 6/), the scene of the story is *Tierra del Fuego*; the ranch of the title is the home of a great horse-breeder, and the heroism displayed is shown especially in dealing with an attempt at horse-thieving on a large scale. But there are other points of interest: as good a description of Indians and their habits as we remember to have read; a love-interest of the most healthy and happy kind; and a heroine who is as adept at handling a horse or a scull as she is at making or baking bread. If any complain that every page relates some episode of almost incredible endurance, or that amazing coincidences arrange themselves, what matters when all the while a high standard of endeavour and character is held aloft?

The same talent for creating a group of young men and maidens who are all that one would wish one's own boys and girls to be, and for placing them in perilous situations from which one would wish one's worst enemy to be spared, characterizes **The Loyalty of Hester Hope** (3/6, same author and publishers), a tale of British Columbia, and a book for rather younger children, **The Adventurous Seven** (2/6, same author and publishers), relating the long search by a family for their father, which leads them from England to South Africa, and there to a mining village at the back of beyond. It has been a pleasure to read all three books.

Messrs. Blackie send us also two good school-stories by ANGELA BRAZIL. **The Youngest Girl in the Fifth** (3/6) which tells the troublous consequences of one false step which attend Gwen, when, by an unexpected remove from a form in which she was popular, she arrives in a class of girls who resent her so-called intrusion, and **The Leader of the Lower School** (2/6).

Pinocchio under the Sea (Macmillan, 6/), translated from the Italian by CAROLYN DELLA CHIESA, and edited by JOHN W. DAVIS, will be received by many as an old friend's new tale should be received. Pinocchio, as every one knows, is a marionette. He goes in search of his father, a quest which leads him through a world of sea-marvels so wonderful and so amusing, and introduces him to such fascinating dolphins and urchins—who act in the friendliest way imaginable—that, one is almost sorry when he finds his father in the end, and turns into a real human boy.

A volume to which the lover of all things dainty and sweet will turn with pleasure is that entitled **Blossoms from a Japanese Garden**, by MARY FENOLLOSA (Heinemann, 5/ net). One would hesitate to recommend it as a gift-book for children, but to mothers and teachers the quaint verses and their exquisite illustrations should be most welcome. The lofty standard of ethics characteristic of Japanese education was never more happily suggested than in the adaptation named 'The Mischiefous Morning Glory.'

The same firm publish **The Story of Chanticleer** (6/ net), a clever adaptation of Edmond Rostand's play, upon which MISS FLORENCE HANN is to be congratulated—the farmyard has never been more happily caricatured than in MR. J. A. SHEPHERD'S illustrations.

We have also received from Messrs. Blackie a library of nursery books, all showing good judgment in matter and manner—**Popular Nursery Rhymes**, illustrated by JOHN HASSALL (2/6); **Freddy Frizzy Locks**, by ANGUSINE MACGREGOR (2/); **Faithful Friends**, with illustrations by ARTHUR RACKHAM, CECIL ALDIN, and others (1/); **My Book about the Post Office**, by EDITH ROBARTS (1/6); **A Child's Book of Empire**, by ALICE TALWIN MORRIS (2/6); **The Golden Picture Book** (2/6); **The Yellow Picture Book** (1/6); and **New Testament Stories**, told by THEODORE WILSON-WILSON, illustrated by ARTHUR A. DIXON (1/6).

Two volumes in "The Children's Poets," **Wordsworth** and **Tennyson** (1/ each), edited by MARY MACLEOD, come from Messrs. Wells Gardner, and are just sufficiently annotated to increase an intelligent child's interest in the poems. The same firm send **Chatterbox** (3/), **The Prize** (1/6), and **Leading Strings** (1/6)—well-known titles covering a number of stories and pictures, and instruction in all sorts of things, varying from 'How to Make a Wool Doll' to 'How some Plants get about in the World'—and **The Story of Angelina Wacks** (6/), by Mrs. CLAYTON PALMER, a dainty doll autobiography.

Besides **Chums** (8/), a volume as excellent in quality as it is abundant in quantity, Messrs. Cassell publish **The British Girl's Annual** (5/), with a number of well-known names amongst its contributors; **The British Boy's Annual** (5/), and **Cassell's Annual for Boys and Girls** (5/), the last-named for little folk of ten years old or thereabouts, the two former for older children.

St. Nicholas (Warne), a magazine which constitutes a monthly treat for the children whose good taste leads them to accord it preference, is issued in two volumes (6/ each)—January to June, and July to December, 1913. In paper and print, as well as in the text and illustrations, a high standard is always maintained. A number of the Rackham nursery-rhyme pictures, which are being welcomed now in book-form, have been included in the good things which this publication provides.

Deering at Princeton, by LATTA GRISWOLD (Macmillan, 6/), is a tale of college life at Princeton which deserves to be read by every one, both young and old, to whom a well-written college story appeals. The hero is a sturdy lad, bright and agreeable, but by no means a genius either at work or games, although he brings with him to college a reputation as a useful football player, which subsequent events fully justify. He is something of an idealist, moreover, and on more than one occasion he refuses to sacrifice his convictions to his comfort. The absence of anything in the nature of a conventional plot makes the account of everyday existence at an American University the more realistic. We read some amusing descriptions of the manner in which newcomers are "hazed," while we get an impression of football as played in the States which almost causes us to regard English Rugby as an inoffensive parlour game. The dialogue introduces some effective Americanisms, though some of these are a little difficult to appreciate.

One expects a good story from the author of 'Old Fireproof,' and all boys fond of adventure will read **Lone Tree Lodge** (Duckworth, 6/), with avidity. CAPT. OWEN VAUGHAN has written a real cowboy yarn, bristling with fights with Indians, horse-stealing, and the search for gold. Incident follows incident in breathless succession, and the expressive cowboy dialogue will be

sure to raise youthful enthusiasm. Besides, what boy would not be interested in the doings of characters with names like Five Ace, Red Morgan, Nevada Joe, Branded Caine, Lone Wolf, and Alabama Sam, to say nothing of a hero named Texas and his "pard," the "Jedge"?

In **When East meets West** (Blackie, 3/6) MR. PERCY F. WESTERMAN has contrived an exciting and ingenious tale of the "yellow peril." The yellow races take advantage of a European war to invade the white, and actually succeed in getting as far as the Rhine. In order that the book may end with 'Rule, Britannia!' and its Continental equivalents, the author has introduced a somewhat impossible specialist armed with deadly bacilli, but his prospective readers are not likely to quarrel with him on this account.

The characters in MR. H. HUNTINGDON's story of life at a public school, **An Uphill Game** (Warne, 3/6), are exaggerated. We cannot conceive of the possibility of such a villain as is described in these pages in any decent institution. The plot is developed with ingenuity, and there is not a dull page, but we should have preferred less fighting and slang.

A Hero of the Mutiny, by ESCOTT LYNN (Chambers, 5/), is an instructive and exciting tale, including notes of historical facts concerning important persons and episodes mentioned, which, together with the story itself, give a good idea of that great crisis in our Indian empire.

Youthful admirers of HENTY's work (and we believe there are still many of them) will welcome the reissue of **In Times of Peril**, "The Boy's New Library" (Frowde, Hodder & Stoughton, 1/ net), also an exciting story of adventure during the Indian Mutiny.

The R.T.S. send us MR. FRANK T. BULLEN'S **Light Ho, Sir! and Other Sketches** (1/ net), short stories of the sea which boys will probably enjoy none the less for the healthy moral that underlies each of them; MR. W. E. CULE'S **Rollinson and I** (3/6), a good, healthy story of school-life, in which the author has upheld the importance of a high standard of honour among boys; and MR. C. W. HATTERSLEY'S **An English Boy's Life and Adventures in Uganda** (2/), a book of thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes. The country is well described by Mr. Hattersley, who has a keen sense of humour. We commend his story as a most amusing and at the same time instructive book for boys.

In **The Fiery Totem**, by ARGYLL SAXBY (R.T.S., 1/6), the experiences of two Englishmen and their two sons in camp-life in Western Canada are portrayed, with weird stories of dealings with Dacota Indians, in whom boys should be deeply interested.

Diaries and Christmas Cards.

How many and varied are the devices by which the diary habit is fostered and memoranda-keeping made easy, a glance at the publications which we have received from Messrs. Cassell, the publishers of **Letts's Diaries**, shows. The housewife, the professional man, the society lady, and the man of business are all catered for.

Messrs. De La Rue's **Diaries**—as usual, of excellent taste and finish—come to remind us of the near approach of 1914, when many will be wanting one of these useful booklets.

The distinctive note in the selection of **Christmas Cards and Calendars** received from Messrs. Hills & Co. is to be found in the lines and verses which accompany the pictures. These give scope for that individual touch in the thought or greeting to

be conveyed which forms, indeed, the *raison d'être* of cards other than the printed variety issued indiscriminately to all on the family visiting list.

Messrs. Hills's cards, we note, are not only designed, but also printed and manufactured, in England. This may account for a certain solidity noticeable in them—a "plain British" sort of air which harmonizes well with such expressions of strenuous Imperialism as are to be found in one of the most interesting of the Calendars received, **The United Empire Calendar**, with quotations from the speeches of King George to his people.

A TERENCE LEXICON.

5, The College, Glasgow, December 6, 1913.

I BEG a few lines of your space in order to make known among scholars the project for a 'Lexicon Terentianum,' on which Mr. Patrick McGlynn, George Clark Fellow in the University of Glasgow, is now engaging. The utility of some more exact and complete analysis of Terence's language than the Delphin and Lemaire indices needs no emphasizing. Mr. McGlynn is planning his work on the model of Merguet's 'Vergili-Lexikon,' giving contexts.

As the undertaking is lengthy and laborious, it would be a deplorable thing were anybody else, for want of a timely notification, to set about the same task. We hope by giving notice in your columns and in *The Classical Review* to avert any probability of such a wasted labour of duplication.

J. S. PHILLIMORE.

A CURIOUS LITERARY COINCIDENCE : MR. MAXWELL AND ZOLA.

If the matter appears to be of sufficient interest, may I be permitted to reply to the communication of G. F. in last week's *Athenæum*? I will do so, as the ancients used to phrase it, "with candour"—even at the risk of seeming egotistical.

Let me say at once that the points of resemblance between the opening of 'The Devil's Garden' and that of Zola's 'Bête Humaine' are unquestionable, and that they are stated by G. F. with perfect accuracy, except in regard to certain details which are of little moment. The resemblance consists of the situation of the two principal characters at the beginning of the story, which causes the murder by a husband of the man who has dishonoured his wife. Really that is all the essential resemblance. This situation is, of course, what one may call a life-situation, belonging to the realm of ordinary facts, newspaper reports, common talk, and it has probably been set forth in many books besides the two at present under discussion. For a long time I had had it jotted down in my notes as the material of a novel that was to be the study of a man's life after an undiscovered crime. The essential matter in my note was that the man was to be punished by conscience, to be brought to expiation by the internal forces, although free from the external peril of the law. I returned to my note again and again, but could never make anything of it until, about two years ago, it occurred to me that the logical working-out, if I may dare employ so pompous a term, would be slowly to screw the murderer round into the position of the man he had killed—or at least make him believe he had got into the position—and thus deprive him of the sense of justification for the deed which had hitherto upheld him. That seemed to me a real idea; and it was, anyhow, sufficient

to set me going, and keep me going straight ahead till the book was finished.

But now as to the first jotting-down of the situation. How, as the Judge said in 'Pickwick,' did it come on my notes? Was it an invention (in the usual acceptance of the word, as applied to the arrangements or selections of fiction-writers), or was it a memory of the opening of the 'Bête Humaine'? I have not the slightest doubt that it was the latter, and not the former. I had not only read Zola's novel, but had been greatly impressed by it on reading it soon after its first publication, and since then I had skimmed through it, if not actually re-read it, at least once. First impressions had, therefore, been kept alive, if not vividly so, and I have no doubt it was a revival of them that guided my note-making pen when it jotted a hint that eventually resulted in the domestic upheavals of Mr. and Mrs. Dale. If, beyond their relations one to another, there are any further unessential details that may recall the method, manner, or handling in 'La Bête Humaine,' these, too, were doubtless caused by that mocking voice of memory which announces itself as imagination, which habitually simulates the hot, eager accents of an inspired prompting, and which the most original writers have had reason to dread like the very devil.

And now, having frankly acknowledged any similarity that can exist, may I say that it is one that possesses no importance; that it could very easily have been avoided, had it been recognized; and that it cannot possibly detract from the value of my book, if, indeed, it has the smallest value at all? May I further say that, if there is resemblance in a part of the two books, the difference between the whole of the two books is enormous? It is not, I think, an exaggeration to say that (quite apart from considerations as to merit) no two books could be more unlike than Zola's wide, crowded canvas and my restricted effort to expose the workings of a single man's heart. My book deals with one murder; Zola's is a grand sort of pageant of murder—a terrific dance of blood, in which everybody kills everybody else before the curtain falls upon a trainload of innocent victims rushing to their doom. In one book the progress is all downward; in the other book it is all upward. Zola, with remorseless power, endeavours to demonstrate the invincible thralldom of material facts; while I attempt, however feebly, to show that thoughts rule supreme. 'La Bête Humaine' is an inexorable statement of the axiom that, when men sink from light to darkness, they necessarily go on sinking till the last faint gleam vanishes; 'The Devil's Garden' is a tentative tract asking people to believe that men may rise again from the blackest depths to the brightest light.

Your correspondent G. F., with a courtesy and understanding very rare on these occasions, has not accused me of flat plagiarism, and I have made the above recitation of differences, not in answer to him, but for those who may have seen comments on his letter, and drawn conclusions perhaps unfavourable to myself. My book has enjoyed somewhat stormy experiences, and suffered rather heavy assaults, and I am naturally anxious to shield it from any further unenviable notoriety. And I should, indeed, be sorry for people now to suppose that I had trapped the Libraries' Association into banning a work that, strictly speaking, I had not really written; nor should I like any of my readers to believe that I had asked them to pay 6s. for what they could obtain—very much better done, too—at the price of 3fr. 50c. W. B. MAXWELL

ÉMILE OLLIVIER.

Ithaca, N.Y.

IN his letter on Émile Ollivier in *The Athenæum* of September 13th Mr. J. E. C. Bodley quotes the following from *The Athenæum* of August 23rd:—

" His discourse on Lamartine—whom he succeeded at the Academy—was not delivered until 1901, as he refused (according to Mr. Bodley's 'France') to alter in it certain allusions to the Second Empire," &c.

And he adds: " The delivery of his discourse in 1901 has escaped my memory."

May I suggest that the delivery of this discourse, thirty years after its composition, is an impossibility and an absurdity? If the date be correct, it refers to the first public address given by Émile Ollivier before the Academy, in his official capacity of director, on the 'Prix de Vertu.' That was, with his oration at Cherbuliez's funeral, his only public utterance as a representative of the French Academy. O. G.

*** We have submitted this letter to Mr. Bodley, who writes:—

" As some of your readers seem to be interested in the discourses delivered by Émile Ollivier, as a member of the French Academy, after the refusal of that 'company' to hear those he had prepared (1) for his own reception in 1874, and (2) for the reception of Thiers' successor, Henri Martin, in 1878, I asked one of my confrères of the Institut de France to obtain for me the official record of all the Academic speeches which M. Ollivier pronounced after the Academy 'lui avait rendu la parole.'

" They are all before me, three in number, and your American correspondent is evidently unaware of the most important of the three, which was the last. They were delivered (1) at the annual adjudication of the 'Prix de Vertu' on November 24th, 1892; (2) at the funeral of Cherbuliez on July 4th, 1899; and (3) at the reception of Cherbuliez' successor, M. Émile Faguet, on April 18th, 1901.

" When I wrote the words quoted by your American correspondent, 'The delivery of his discourse [on Lamartine] in 1901 has escaped my memory,' this was only a polite way of saying that I did not believe the story. My letter to *The Athenæum* was written at Berlin, and when it is materially impossible to verify one's facts, it is a prudent rule never to offer a blunt contradiction to a statement, however wildly improbable.

" Émile Ollivier, if he had pleased, might have introduced into his speech when receiving M. Faguet a considerable part of his undelivered eulogy of Lamartine. In these *discours de réception* long references are often made to Academicians whose work is not under consideration. Thus M. de Régnier, when he was received last year in succession to Melchior de Vogué, made a long allusion to Héredia, his father-in-law. Ollivier had several easy openings for a celebration of Lamartine, had he wished to introduce it; but he restricted himself to two brief mentions of his 'grand prédecesseur.' The second occurred in a curious and interesting passage. Émile Ollivier passed for a clerical in his old age; but he was also a son of the Revolution. So he chided M. Faguet for his published criticisms of Voltaire, making an eloquent eulogy of 'le tribun des franchises d'esprit,' and vigorously contrasting the new Academician's attacks upon him with Lamartine's 'panégyrique du patriarche de Ferney.'

THE LATE DR. ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE.

Lochnagar, Edenbridge, Kent.

THE family of the late Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace having invited me to arrange and edit a volume of Letters and Reminiscences, they would be thankful if those of your readers who have letters or reminiscences would kindly send them to me for this purpose. The letters would be safely and promptly returned.

Will Provincial, American, Colonial, and Foreign newspapers kindly republish this letter?

JAMES MARCHANT.

THE ELIOT REED SALE.

ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2nd and 3rd inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold books and autograph letters, the property of Mr. Eliot Reed of Hampstead Heath.

The most important books were the following: Brant, *Ship of Fools*, 1570, 20l. Eliot, *A Glorious Manifestation of the Further Progress of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New England*, 1652, 22l.; *A Late and Further Manifestation*, 1655, 33l. *Gospels of the Power Evangelists*, 1571, 20l. Horae B.V.M., *Franco-Flemish MS.*, late 15th century, 40l. *A Collection of 330 Pamphlets*, 1618-1745, 23l. 10s. *Booke of Common Prayer*, 1604, 20l. Racine, *La Thebayde*, 1664, 22l. *Tristram Shandy*, 9 vols., 1760-67, 20l. *Gulliver's Travels*, 2 vols., 1726, 38l.

The Autograph Letters included: Bossuet, A.L.s. to Madame d'Albert de Luynes, Nov. 24, 1691, 23l. Wilkie Collins, No Name, the original autograph MS., 40l. Cromwelliana, including 2 documents signed by Cromwell, 5 letters of Carlyle about the death mask, &c., 48l. Elizabeth, Lists of New Year's Gifts to and from the Queen, 1559, 64l. Franklin, A.L.s. to Peter Collinson, June 26, 1753, with letters of his wife and son, 23l.; long A.L.s. to Mr. James Parket, about lightning conductors, March 1, 1755, 26l. Garrick, long A.L.s., July 9, 1777, to Hannah More, 32l. 10s. Goldsmith, A.L. in the third person, 25l. 10s. Gray, A.L.s. to Mason, July 19, 1762, 25l. 10s. Lamb, A.L.s. to Walter Wilson, about Defoe, Feb. 24, 1823, 32l. 10s. Livingstone, 10 A.L.s. and an autograph MS., with other matter, 36l. Marie Antoinette, A.L. to the Princess of Condé, 23l. 10s. Andrew Marvell, A.L.s. to Sir Henry Thompson, 1671, 22l. Nelson, 6 A.L.s., 2 autograph MSS., a long A.L.s. of Lady Hamilton, &c., 124l. Newton, A.L.s. to Dr. Arrowsmith, May 18, 1669, 31l. Rubens, A.L. in Italian on diplomatic matters, Jan. 28, 1627, 41l. Swift, A.L.s. to Benjamin Motte, July 15, 1732, 20l. 10s. Trollope, *The Way We Live Now*, autograph MS., with 18 drawings by Sir Luke Fildes for the illustrations, 46l.

The total of the sale was 2,269l. 7s. 6d.

BOOK SALE.

ON Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th inst., Messrs. Sotheby held a sale of books which included the libraries of the late Archdeacon Kaye of Lincoln and of the late Mr. W. L. Behrens of Manchester, the most important lots being the following: Ben Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, printed for Nicholas Linge, 1600, 315l.; *Every Man in his Humour*, 1601, 200l.; *Cynthia's Revels*, 1601, 225l.; *Poetaster*, 1602, 275l. Dekker, *Satiro-mastix*, 1602, 115l. Wilkins, *Concilia Magnæ Britanniae et Hibernie*, 4 vols., 1737, 21l. 10s. Bodenham, *Garden of the Muses*, 1610, 32l. Bacon, *Apophthegms New and Old*, 1625, 30l. 10s. La Fontaine, *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1795, with 104 plates from the edition of 1762, 71l. Reynolds, *Engravings from his Works*, 3 vols., 1865, 25l. 10s. Bible, 1649, in a contemporary binding of silver thread, 31l. Horae B.V.M., printed for Hardouyn, 1514, 33l. Horae B.V.M., *Franco-Flemish MS.*, 15th century, 30l. Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 5 vols., 1757, with the *Estampes Galantes*, 27l. Correspondence and documents relating to the Earl of Stirling's title to Nova Scotia, 24l. 10s. Missæ Parve, German MS., 15th century, in fine stamped binding, 49l. Piranesi, *Opere Varie*, 2 vols., 1750, 37l.; *Vedute di Roma*, n.d., 22l. Cicero, *Tusculane Quæstiones*, 1472, 23l. 10s. Vinsæ, *Cahier des Pots-à-Géelle*, n.d., 26l. Zocchi, *Vedute delle principali Contrade*, &c., di Firenze, 28l. Bouteux, *Livre de différents desseigns de Parterre*, n.d.; Betin, *Fidèle Jardinier*, 38l. The total of the sale was 3,013l. 10s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

DURING the past week Anatole France has been the guest of a representative committee of welcome in London, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Barclay, and the arrangements, in view of the unavoidably short space of time allowed for them, were admirably carried out by Mr. Holford Knight and Mr. Robert E. Dell. They included a visit to a typical product of the English stage, 'Joseph and his Brethren,' which the guest's unfamiliarity with our spoken language allowed him to see at its best as a sort of living cinematograph; a reception by the Fabian Society on Thursday evening, with Mr. Shaw in the chair, where he delivered an address in French on social subjects; and a dinner on Wednesday at the Savoy, with Lord Redesdale in the chair.

Anatole France, in responding to Lord Redesdale's introductory speech, dwelt on the novel, "the homely and modern form of the epic poem," as of peculiarly English development, and on the obligations of the France of the eighteenth century to English institutions and literature. It is to be regretted that the French text of his address, with its admirable asides, was not reported by the press.

A suggestion has been made that the proper authorities should be approached with a view to the bestowal of one of the vacancies in the Order of Merit on the distinguished visitor. We feel sure that such a compliment to an acknowledged master would be warmly received by every man of letters in this country and throughout the civilized world.

MR. HENRY NEWBOLT, in a lecture on 'Futurism and Form in Poetry' delivered on Wednesday last before the Royal Society of Literature, criticized the views of Mr. Marinetti, and the Futurist movement. We were glad to see that he laid stress on the error in the idea that form is mere decoration, for some protest is needed against the increasingly formless work of to-day alike in poetry and prose.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S statement to the Savage Club last Saturday that "we [Americans] speak better English, and more of it, than you do," is likely to astonish philologists. Probably it is to be classed among his less serious remarks, for he must be well aware of the ever-changing and nondescript slang which plays so large a part in modern American, and is a flood compared with the rivulet of Elizabethan English which the language retains.

LAST Saturday, at the Cannon Street Hotel, a meeting was held, with Mr. Richard C. Jackson in the chair, to explain the projects of the William Blake Society of Art and Letters. The scheme of the Society for memorials to Blake includes: a life-sized bronze statue by Sir George

Frampton, R.A.; the purchase of Blake's cottage at Felpham as a museum; and the erection of a marble monument to Blake in Felpham Church, a replica of the memorial set up at Lambeth, with certain modifications.

The President spoke at some length, urging the deep spiritual nature of Blake's 'Inventions,' and the great interest shown in the loan collection of his works on view at the Tate Gallery.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL has arranged to hold its Eighteenth Annual Conference of Teachers on three days—January 1st to 3rd—at Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane. There will be two meetings on each day, in the morning and afternoon, and the subjects include 'The Teaching of History,' 'The Prefect System,' and 'Fatigue.' The last two sessions will be devoted to 'Educational Experiments in Schools.'

THE sale of the second portion of the library of Edward Dowden, comprising the older books, will be begun by Messrs. Hodgson next Tuesday and last three days. Among the English books of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is the "very curious and interesting work" 'Polimanteia,' 1595, which contains the second known mention of Shakespeare. This is a unique copy, with the name of the author (William Covell) in full at the end of the Preface, the authorship having been hitherto attributed to William Clerke. The first book in which Shakespeare's name appears is 'Willowy his Avisa,' of which there is a copy of the rare edition of 1635.

There are also two interesting contemporary MSS. of Donne's Poems, and certain of his Sermons; while amongst the writers of the eighteenth century are three volumes bearing autograph inscriptions in the handwriting of Swift. Naturally, Dowden acquired many of the early editions of Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Shelley, the pieces by Wordsworth including the extremely scarce lines on the death of Charles Lamb, also the privately printed edition of 'Grace Darling,' a copy bearing the poet's autograph. The original proof-sheets of Dr Quincey's essay 'The English Mail Coach'—an account of which Dowden wrote in *The Saturday Review* in 1895—also appears in the catalogue. The third day's sale mostly comprises books in Italian and French literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, many having interesting bibliographical MS. notes by Dowden.

MR. ARNOLD HAULTAIN, Goldwin Smith's literary executor, is preparing a second series of his late chief's letters, and will be grateful to any friends of Goldwin Smith who will lend him, or send him copies of, any letters which should be made public, other than those included in the first series, published last spring by Mr. Werner Laurie. Anything addressed care of the Bank of Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street, E.C., will be thankfully acknowledged.

MR. A. C. CLARK has been appointed to the Corpus Professorship of Latin vacant by the death of Robinson Ellis, and is a worthy successor to a great scholar. He has been University Reader in Latin since 1909, and has a well-deserved reputation for his work on Cicero.

DR. H. B. SWETE has recently completed a study of St. John xiv.—xvii. The work is not intended to be a formal commentary, but an aid to any who may wish to combine a devout study of our Lord's last discourse and prayer with some attempt to gain a better understanding of the thought that lies beneath His words. It will be published immediately by Messrs. Macmillan, under the title of 'The Last Discourse and Prayer of our Lord.'

THERE is always a public for books dealing with the pleasures of life in the country. This body of readers will be glad to note a volume by Miss E. L. Doon, entitled 'Joan's Green Year: Letters from the Manor Farm to her Brother in India,' which is also due from Messrs. Macmillan.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS will publish next week a 'Glossary of Mediaeval Welsh Law, based upon the Black Book of Chirk,' by Mr. T. Lewis. The book is a systematic attempt to arrive at the true meaning of the laws of Wales by treating the earliest native legal text in the light of Welsh literature generally. Incidentally, it throws new light upon many difficult passages in early Welsh prose and poetry, and the social organization of the country.

Chambers's Journal for January will include the opening instalment of a new serial story by Ian Hay entitled 'A Knight on Wheels'; 'Some Bargains in Books,' by Mr. E. Beresford Chancellor; 'Some Congo Pests,' by the Rev. John H. Weeks; 'Industrialism and the Land Problem in the Scottish Highlands,' by Mr. A. Newlands; 'When George the Third was King,' by Sir Henry Lucy; and 'A South American Reminiscence,' by Col. Stanley Paterson.

THE third and final volume of the Riccardi Press 'Canterbury Tales,' the publication of which was announced in the Medici Society's advertisements of last week as fixed for the 11th inst., cannot, however, appear before Tuesday next.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN will publish next Wednesday 'The Gospel Story in Art,' by the late Mr. John la Farge. The volume consists of a discussion of the treatment accorded by great artists of all ages to the sacred narrative, accompanied by eighty reproductions of famous paintings.

FRATELLI TREVES of Milan, who published translations of three previous works by Countess Martinengo Cesareco, have just issued an Italian version of her book on 'The Place of Animals in Human Thought,' which was largely quoted from by the ex-Minister Luzzatti in the Chamber of Deputies last summer, when he introduced an amendment to the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

SCIENCE

British Diving Ducks. By J. G. Millais.
Vol. II. (Longmans & Co.)

In this, the companion volume to 'British Surface-Feeding Ducks,' Mr. Millais has produced yet another monumental work that will rejoice the hearts of naturalist-sportsmen, and particularly those who have the leisure, the means, and the health to take this branch of research as seriously as the author. That it is an exacting as well as a fascinating pursuit is abundantly clear in these pages. Mr. Millais himself did not feel in a position to write with authority on the subject which he has made peculiarly his own until he had served an apprenticeship of thirty years in all parts of the world.

There is the same evidence of the thoroughness in these pages which we noted in the former volume. Thus he had not satisfied himself that the male goosander assumed an eclipse plumage till, on a memorable occasion in 1889, he succeeded in stalking five males in Argyllshire which proved to be in full eclipse; these swam past him at a distance of ten yards with impunity, as he had no weapon in his hand. After this tantalizing experience he offered rewards to Highland keepers year after year for a specimen in this plumage without any success, being indeed assured that he was mistaken on the point. Eventually, twenty-one years later, Mr. Schiölen, so often referred to as a *deus ex machina* in vol. i., lent him what he required.

Again, Mr. Millais's gifts as an artist add immensely to his observation. With regard to the goosander he quarrels with the unnatural pose in Dresser's 'Birds of Europe' and other standard works, pointing out that the walking or standing attitude of both male and female is not erect, like that of a cormorant, but is the horizontal position of all diving ducks. He expresses surprise that this bird has to a great extent escaped the attention of piscatorial societies, for with its extraordinary voracity it exacts an enormous toll among the young trout and salmon. It is a peculiarity of this and other species of the genus that when feeding in company they all dive together, thus bewildering the fish, which only escape one pursuer to be caught by another; each bird takes its own line under water, the red-breasted merganser especially swimming long distances in an oblique direction; but on emerging the flock quickly reunites before repeating the operation. In this concerted fishing Naumann credits the goosander, but not the smew, with the cormorant's trick of adopting a semicircular formation; Mr. Millais thinks this habit needs confirmation as regards the goosander, but himself ascribes it to the red-breasted merganser. None of these makes any use of its wings under water, as the eider does when hard pressed.

When a goosander has nested in a tree at a distance from the water, it is accepted as a fact by Naumann and others that

the mother helps the young ducks down with her beak, but Mr. Millais is distinctly sceptical on this subject:—

"I think that young goosanders, which are almost as active as mice, are capable of climbing out of any hole where the sides are rough, and then jump to the ground and accompany the mother to the water, just as young golden-eyes, mallard, &c., do when hatched in similar situations. I have never seen any duck hold a duckling in the bill, unless the latter was sick or injured, and then she generally killed it by throwing it on the ground or water, and rapping it on the head with her beak. I have seen female wild ducks do this several times."

An interesting feature in the domestic economy of the eider, which does not appear to have attracted attention before, is touched upon here. The author has observed three separate families taken in charge by a single mother in the temporary absence of the other parents, to whom they were subsequently restored. He has noticed something of the same sort among the common wild ducks and sheld-ducks. It is apparent that Mr. Millais has, as he claims, made a special study of eider-ducks. In recognizing eight local races, he tentatively ("if the above characters prove to be constant") admits a British representative on the list, and names it *Somateria mollissima britannica*. In discussing the subject of nomenclature on the first page, he does not express his views so lucidly as could be wished.

"Whilst most of us [he writes] deplore the present muddle as regards nomenclature, and may wish to follow Dr. Hartest in his desire for strict priority, there are many good naturalists who do not agree with the more recent system of naming local races even when well marked, and with those I do not agree, although I respect their views."

The expert will find a wonderfully complete series of plumages—thirty-two in all—which are given in collotype to show the changes of the male eider from two months to maturity. Some of the eclipse plumages present great difficulties to the collector, as is the case with other sea-ducks which show themselves particularly shy when they have shed their primaries. Thus it was a triumph of patient persistence and crafty plotting which secured a specimen of a velvet scoter, to establish the fact that that species adopted an eclipse dress. This makes one of many yarns which form a welcome relief to some of the drier details.

At the end of the book there is a chapter on the various methods of shooting ducks. Among many practical hints there is a particularly sound warning against stopping to reload:—

"Immediately a gunner ceases to advance, ducks begin to rise at all distances, simply because, already alarmed by the shot, they do not know what is happening, and fear to be surprised or perhaps surrounded. Even partridges will rise freely if you stop to reload. Wherefore there is something more frightening to birds in the man who halts than he who keeps steadily on."

Mr. Millais shows that ducks and geese are by far the finest bird of the chase, partly on account of the superior intelligence which they possess. Innumerable and often insuperable are the difficulties of retrieving, even after a successful stalk.

A final chapter, on the rearing of ducks for shooting, deals with some highly technical matters which deserve close attention from those who delight in breeding experiments. The author gives great prominence to what has been done in the last twenty years in this line by Sir Richard Graham in Cumberland, and the astonishing results which he has obtained. Among other facts that have been established with regard to hybrids is the important one that "nearly all the true surface-feeders are fertile *inter se*, and so on to the fourth, fifth, and sixth generation." Mr. Millais dwells on a striking point: the importance of fostering "love-matches" between ducks. He states emphatically that

"a drake will only successfully breed with a duck with whom he has fallen in love, and any forcing together by man is generally attended by failure."

The magnificent illustrations are on as generous a scale as in the first volume, and could hardly be surpassed in any particular. As before, special interest attaches to the photogravures wherein the author depicts scenes of feeding, courtship, and display—the extraordinary courtship of the red-breasted merganser being perhaps the most noteworthy. Of the coloured plates, even among the masterpieces of Messrs. A. Thorburn, O. Murray Dixon, and H. Grönvold, we like nothing better than the exquisite tones of the group of hooded mergansers by Mr. Millais.

THE FASCINATION OF FLIGHT.

The history of aviation is the story of the long struggle of man, with the help of all the scientific acumen of which he is capable, in the realms of an element which has defied him from time immemorial. How many ages of mankind have longed to fly—and in vain! Now, when every year, every month almost, is bringing the art nearer to permanent accomplishment, we are already in danger of just "taking it for granted, as we do our telephone, our tube, and our taxis."

This is a pity, for the fascination of flight is not, or should not be, confined to the aviator; its problems embrace scientific principles which merit the attention and interest of those also who are content to remain spectators.

We agree with the author of 'Aviation,' that

"for the man and woman who realize that a new thing is worth knowing, and who take a serious interest in the subject now that it is in its infancy, and, therefore, seems more easily to be understood, there should be no such apathy of mind. They will be keen to follow every phase of the game, and the bare news of a short press paragraph will unfold its own story without

Aviation. By Algernon E. Berriman. (Methuen & Co.)

further words; the milestones of aviation's history will have more than the mere romance of triumph to make them interesting to those who trouble to study the subject now."

These sentiments are carried into practice in the arrangement of the present work. For though the author gives an admirable survey of "milestones of aviation's history," he wisely places it in the latter portion of the book, the opening chapters being devoted to an exposition of the principles of flight. This plan enables the reader to realize far more vividly the difficulties that had to be encountered by the pioneers of flying, to whom the author pays due credit.

His exposition possesses the merit of being not only excellent from a technical point of view, but at the same time easily understood by those who, while regarding aviation with a certain degree of enthusiasm, prefer to do so from the safer basis of *terra firma*. How many, we wonder, amongst the crowds who flock to see exhibition flights, possess even an elementary knowledge of the construction of an aeroplane, or the principles involved in its guidance and control? There will always remain, of course, a certain section of the public who are eager for a new sensation and nothing more; but it is not to these that the author hopes to make appeal. His book is written for those who prefer to exercise a certain amount of intelligence in the pursuit even of their pleasures. To such—and we are optimistic enough to think that they are a rapidly increasing body—this "introduction to the elements of flight," as it is modestly termed, will come as a real boon.

Passing from the consideration of the aeroplane itself, the author proceeds to offer a fitting tribute to those who, by their early efforts and experiments, have helped to make aviation what it is to-day. The names of Otto Lenthal, the Wrights, Voisin, Farman, Dunne, Weiss, and many others are written large on this portion of the roll of fame, and Mr. Berriman weighs their achievements with a nicety of judgment that keeps the balance of appreciation well adjusted.

From this he proceeds to a history of aviation generally, and there are few histories that can boast a greater element of real romance. Who can forget the thrill that followed the announcement of Blériot's famous flight across the Channel in July, 1909—"the greatest month of the history of aviation"—and of Hubert Latham's splendid failure a few days earlier? But these events have already passed into the region of mere "episodes"; there are many others of a similar nature to mark the progress of this wonderful new science, a progress alas! deeply tinged with tragedy. It is an absorbing narrative, set out with a due sense of proportion and a simplicity of style that renders it doubly attractive.

The author adds a fourth section to his book, wherein are included "certain matters of technical interest dealt with in greater detail than would have been in keeping with the introductory nature of the other parts; also numerical examples

of an elementary character for the benefit of those who desire to pursue the study of the subject in this direction."

This part, taken in conjunction with the numerous excellent plates and diagrams, gives the book a practical value. It is so well equipped that it deserves a host of readers.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

(Insertion in these columns does not preclude longer review.)

Alchemical Society, JOURNAL NOVEMBER, 2/ net. H. K. Lewis

Containing a paper on 'The Hermetic Mystery,' read by Madame Isabelle de Steiger at the seventh meeting of the Society, with an abstract of the discussion which followed.

Allen (H. Stanley), PHOTO-ELECTRICITY: THE LIBERATION OF ELECTRONS BY LIGHT, with Chapters on FLUORESCENCE AND PHOSPHORESCENCE and PHOTO-CHEMICAL ACTIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHY, "Monographs on Physics," 7/6 net. Longmans

This book is based on a course of lectures delivered at King's College, London, in the Lent Term, 1910, which have been brought up to date and largely rewritten. The text is illustrated with diagrams.

Avebury (Lord), PREHISTORIC TIMES, as Illustrated by Ancient Remains and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages, Seventh Edition, 10/6 net. Williams & Norgate

From the publishers' note we learn that Lord Avebury subjected this work to a thorough revision shortly before his death. It has been brought up to date, and a number of new illustrations have been added.

British Ornithologists' Club, BULLETIN CXC., 2/6 net. Witherby

Containing two papers by Major W. H. Mullens: a 'Guide to Selborne' and a 'Synopsis of the Life of Gilbert White.' Visitors to the charming Hampshire village should appreciate both.

Hopkirk (Arthur F.), INFLUENZA: ITS HISTORY, NATURE, CAUSE, AND TREATMENT, 3/6 Walter Scott Publishing Co.

It is difficult to discover for what readers this book is written. It does not contain much that is new to the student of history; it is too elementary for the medical practitioner, and its advice is dangerous for those who have no professional training. Alcohol is recommended in considerable quantities, for the writer says:—

"It must always be borne in mind that so long as the tone of the circulatory and nervous systems is improved, the alcohol is doing good, but that directly a tendency to come appears or the breath acquires distinctly alcoholic odour, the stimulant must be stopped."

Prescriptions are given which contain potent drugs, and harm might easily be done if their employment were left in the unskilled hands of those for whom this section of the book appears to be written.

The historical chapters will prove the most interesting to the general reader. The disease has gone under many names, and in speaking of them Dr. Hopkirk might have added that the Brazilian name for it was derived from Zamporina, a Venetian singer, whose arrival at Rio was coincident with the influenza epidemic of 1780. "Corcunda" or "Carcunda" was used in Rio during the epidemic of 1802 and 1803. "Polka," on the other hand, is applied specifically to "dengue" rather than to influenza. There are records of many early epidemics, but it is not until 1510 that

any trustworthy accounts of influenza are forthcoming. From that date until 1892, when Pfeiffer discovered the influenza bacillus, the theories of its cause were as numerous as the epidemics. Modern science has taught that the disease is acutely infectious, that it has a short period of incubation, that the onset is sudden and that the mortality is low, though carelessness leads to a high death-rate from complications or sequelæ.

The book concludes with an Appendix of recipes for invalid cookery, a Glossary of the more technical terms which have been employed, and an Index. The proof-reading has been inadequate; for instance, the names of distinguished men mentioned in the Introduction are misspelt.

Hunter (J. de Graaff), FORMULE FOR ATMOSPHERIC REFRACTION, AND THEIR APPLICATION TO TERRESTRIAL REFRACTION AND GEODESY, Survey of India, Professional Paper, No. 14. Dehra Dun. Trigonometrical Survey

Published by order of the Government of India, and written by the mathematical adviser to the Survey of India.

Jost (Dr. Ludwig), PLANT PHYSIOLOGY, Supplement, Authorized English Translation by R. J. Harvey Gibson, 2/6 net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

This Supplement incorporates the alterations of the second edition of the German original.

Kirby (W. F.), BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS ROMANCE AND REALITY, 5/ S.P.C.K.

The literary part of the volume is slight. It involves reference to passages in poetry in which mention is made of butterflies or moths. Peter Pindar's satirical account of Sir Joseph Banks as a naturalist is included, and the story of Cupid and Psyche.

The language avoids technicalities as much as possible, and the coloured plates are excellent.

Kirkham (Stanton Davis), NORTH AND SOUTH, Notes on the Natural History of a Summer Camp and a Winter Home, 7/6 net. Putnam

A description of the landscape, fauna, and flora of typical sections of the North and South of the United States.

Marine Biological Association, JOURNAL, NOVEMBER, 2/6 net. Plymouth, the Association

Containing the report of the Council for 1912, lists of governors, founders, and members, and of publications recording the results of researches, with a number of articles, including 'On the Development of some British Echinoderms,' by Dr. Th. Mortensen; 'The Ciliary Mechanisms on the Gill in *Amphioxus*,' by Mr. J. H. Orton; and 'Habit and Habitat in the Galatheidea,' by Mr. K. Zimmermann.

Morgan (Thomas Hunt), HEREDITY AND SEX, "Columbia University Lectures," 7/6 net. Milford

The Jesup Lectures of this year. The author's aim has been to show "the bearing of cytological studies on heredity, and of the study of heredity on the analysis of the germinal materials." The text is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Thomson (Sir J. J.), RAYS OF POSITIVE, ELECTRICITY AND THEIR APPLICATION TO CHEMICAL ANALYSES, "Monographs on Physics," 5/ net. Longmans

An account of the experiments on Positive Rays made at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, during the last seven years, and a description of their application to chemical analysis, with a brief notice of the researches of Stark, Gehrcke, Reichenheim, and others.

Warren (General Sir Charles), THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.
Palestine Exploration Fund

An account of the weights and measures used by primitive and ancient races.

Wells (G. James) and Wallis-Tayler (A. J.),
THE DIESEL OR SLOW-COMBUSTION OIL ENGINE, 7/6 net. Crosby Lockwood

It is now more than twenty years since Dr. Diesel took out his first patent for slow-combustion engines, and during this time great progress has been made. Dr. Diesel's original intention was to use coal dust, but the difficulty of obtaining complete combustion and efficient lubrication soon led him to adopt crude oil. This type of engine has a great future before it, both for land and marine service, and a textbook on the subject was certainly needed. We cannot, however, regard the present work as entirely satisfactory. In the Preface the authors complain that formulae are sometimes given without any hint concerning their basis or limitations, yet they themselves are at fault in this. The graphical treatment of compression problems for heated gases given on pp. 24 *et seq.* is, as it stands, an incomprehensible rule of thumb, whereas it might have been rendered intelligible by the appropriate theoretical investigation. The definition given of "Entropy" shows no logical sequence.

The practical part of the book is better. The chapter on oils contains sufficient data for the engineer, and the introduction to Dalby's method of treating the balancing problem is lucid. In dealing with air-compressors especially, the authors have achieved clearness by the consideration of typical cases. With regard to the actual design of engines, most of the formulae are more or less empirical and vary with different makers. A detailed study of specifications is the only way of familiarizing oneself with practical methods.

SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Dec. 9.—Lord Reay, President, in the chair.—A lecture on 'Earliest Indian Traditional History' was given by Mr. F. E. Pargiter.

In the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1910 Mr. Pargiter published a synopsis of the principal of the earliest Indian royal genealogies as recorded by tradition in the Purāṇas and Epics, and in this lecture he co-ordinated on the basis of that synopsis all the important traditions which describe the doings of the most ancient kings, so as to present connectedly what can be gleaned from tradition (mainly in the genealogical accounts) regarding the course of events from the earliest time down to the great battle described in the 'Mahābhārata.'

Myth and tradition suggest (what is probably true ethnologically) that three different stocks were dominant at first, namely, the Aila stock, which began with Purūravas Aila at Allahabad; the Saundumna stock, which held East India; and a third that he calls the Māṇava stock, which occupied all the rest of India, and had its three chief kingdoms in Oudh and North-West Behar, so that civilization began in the middle of North India. The course of development was determined by the Aila stock. It gradually extended its power over the middle of North India except those three kingdoms, and then divided into five tribes named after Yayāti's five sons: Yadu, Turvasu, Druhya, Anu, and Pūru. The Pūrus (or Pauravas) held first the lower Ganges-Jumna doab, and ultimately dominated the Ganges-Jumna plain, and as far east as South-West Behar. The Yadus (or Yālavas) gradually occupied all the country from the lower Jumna to Gujarat and Berar. The Anus (or Anavas) held at first the North Ganges-Jumna plain, but one branch gradually forced the Druhyas, who were on their west, up into the N.W. frontier and out beyond that, and themselves occupied the Panjab, while another branch invaded East Behar, and ultimately ruled as far as the Ganges delta and Orissa. The Turvasus played no important part. Thus in time the Ailas dominated the whole of

North India (except the three Māṇava kingdoms in Oudh and North-West Behar) and the north-west portion of the Dekhan. The Māṇava stock played no decisive part except at one period, when Sagara, King of Oudh, rescued India from the ravages of the Haihayas branch of the Yādavas and of foreign hordes from the N.W. frontier; and it ultimately retained only those three kingdoms. The Saundumna virtually disappeared. All these changes are traced out according to tradition.

The dominion of the Ailas is what is known as the Aryan occupation of India, so that Aila seems Aryan; and the so-called Māṇava stock seems to declare itself Dravidian. Indian tradition knows nothing of an Aryan invasion of India from the N.W., but makes the Aila or Aryan power begin at Allahabad, and gradually spread out all around except over Oudh and North-West Behar. Yet myth and tradition suggest that Purūravas, the Aila progenitor, came originally from, or from beyond, the middle Himalayan region, that is, that the Aryans entered from Tibet. Certainly that north region has always been the sacred region of the Indians, while the extreme N.W. had no ancient associations or memories for them, such as would have existed if the Aryans came from that quarter.

Tradition throws some light on the Vedic age. It suggests that that age definitely began with Visvāmitra's time, after the Aryans had dominated most of North India, and that (without any attempt to be precise) most of the hymns may be placed roughly between 1700 and 1100 B.C.

A discussion followed, in which Dr. Hoernle, Sir Richard Temple, and Mr. Fleet took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 4.—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.—Sir Arthur Evans read a paper on 'The Pillar Rooms and Ritual Vessels of the Little Palace at Cnossus, and the Tomb of the Double Axes, with Associated Group.'

It was shown that the "Little Palace," now fully excavated, west of the great building at Cnossus, and connected with it by a paved way, was, like the Palace itself, largely devoted to cult purposes. In the first excavated part was a shrine with fetish figures belonging to the last Minoan period (L.M. III.). In the more recently excavated parts had come to light a series of "Pillar Rooms," apparently the crypts of shrines above. Associated with one of these had been found a remarkable "rhyton," or libation vessel, in the form of a bull's head. It was of black steatite with shell inlays, and the eyeballs were of crystal, with the pupils painted underneath. Near this was found part of a stepped steatite socket such as were used to insert the shafts of the sacred double axes of Minoan cult. Other ritual vessels of painted clay, including another bull's-head rhyton, were found near.

The association of other pillar rooms with cult objects was pointed out, and comparative examples were given of "rhytons" in the form of animals' heads, including a fine marble example in the shape of a lioness's head from a shrine of the great Palace at Cnossus. Of special interest was the fact that part of a similar stone vessel, evidently of Cretan fabric, was found at Delphi, thus identifying the Delphic and Minoan cults in the fifteenth century B.C.

The discovery of the "Royal Tomb" at Isopata, on a hill north of the site of Cnossus, had an important sequel. About a quarter of a mile north of this, further Minoan tombs came to light, some of great interest. They belong to the last Palace Age of Cnossus, and the first discovered was a built tomb with remains of a keel-shaped vault like that of the Royal Tomb. In this chamber was found a gold ring with a representation of a ritual dance. The furniture of some of these graves was characterized by the appearance of a new class of vessels decorated in red, black, and cyrus blue. The colours on these were imperfectly fixed, the brilliant decoration being specially designed for the use of the dead. In one of the tombs, the "Mace-bearer's," was found a faceted stone mace of beautifully variegated marble, and evidently intended for ceremonial use.

The most important of all the tombs was that to which the name of "The Tomb of the Double Axes" has been given. It consisted of a rock-cut vault divided into two sections—on one side a small chamber with a stone bench round, on the other a raised rock dais in which was sunk the burial cist. At the back of the chamber was a projecting pier of rock on which was cut a column in low relief. On the floor of the chamber stood a magnificent set of painted vases in the "Palace style." Near the projecting pier and column, and at the back of the cist, were remains of ritual

vessels, including a bull's-head "rhyton" of steatite, of the same class as that found in the "Little Palace," and with them two bronze double axes of the thin "votive" kind associated with shrines. What is specially remarkable, however, as indicating the influence of religious symbolism, is the sepulchral cist itself was carefully cut out of the virgin rock in the outline of the sacred double axe. The tomb here was at the same time a shrine.

Elaborate plans and sections of the "Little Palace" and tombs were exhibited, the results of very careful measurements executed on the spot by the architect, Mr. Christian Doll.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Dec. 1.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. L. A. Lawrence, V.P., in the chair.

The following officers and members of Council were elected: *President*, Mr. P. W. P. Carlyon-Britton; *Vice-Presidents*, Major W. J. Freer, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, Dr. Philip Nelson, Mr. W. Sharp Ogden, Mr. J. S. Saltus, and Mr. Henry Symonds; *Director*, Mr. J. Shirley-Fox; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. C. Hutchins; *Librarian*, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrieson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. J. Andrew; *Council*, Messrs. A. H. Baldwin, Thomas Bearman, Dr. S. Bousfield, Mr. R. Carlyon-Britton, Miss Helen Farquhar, Mr. Oswald Fitch, Mr. Lionel Fletcher, Rev. C. K. Henderson, Messrs. Mellor Lumb, Bernard Roth, Edward Shepherd, Beresford Smith, S. M. Spink, and F. A. Walters.—Mr. E. H. Dring, Sir Henry Howorth, Mr. S. J. Tombs, and the Cheltenham Public Library were elected Members.

Mr. G. R. Francis read a paper describing a find of English Tudor and Stuart coins in the county of Wexford which provided an almost complete series of all the mint-marks found upon the hammered shillings of Elizabeth, and Lieut.-Col. Morrieson gave a short address, with illustrations, upon the various designs of the harp found upon English coins from James I. to William III.

Among the exhibits were coins from the Wexford hoard exhibited by Mr. Francis; by Col. Morrieson, Stuart coins in illustration of his paper; by Mr. Oswald Fitch, siege pieces of Charles I.; by Mr. Lionel Fletcher, seventeenth-century Irish tokens having a harp as the device; and by Mr. F. Toplis a halfpenny of George III. with a blundered inscription upon either side.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

TUE. *Imperial College of Science*, 5.—'Ores of Silver', Dr. T. J. Jehu. (Mr. G. R. Francis.)
—Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'The Louvre and the Tuilleries', Mr. Banister Fletcher.
—Institute of British Architects, 5.—'The Repair of Ancient Buildings', Mr. W. A. Foryth.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'The Measurement of Stresses in Materials and Structures', Lecture III., Dr. E. G. Coker. (Cantor Lecture.)
—Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'Modern Science and Modern Agriculture', Prof. Ainsworth-Davis.
WED. *Geological Institute*, 4.—'Citizenship in Canada', Mr. C. F. Roland.
—British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Daily Life', Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
—Imperial College of Science, 5.—'Ores of Nickel and Cobalt', Prof. J. Jehu. (Swiney Lectures.)
—Statistical, 5.
—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Cyclical Changes of Temperature in a Gas Engine Cylinder', Dr. E. G. Coker and Mr. W. A. Scobell.
THURS. *Geophysical Institute*, 9.15.—'A Rough Survey of the Tribes of Western Fujian', Mr. Wilfred Beaver; 'The Nomenclature of Clans in the Pueblo Area', Miss B. Freire Marreco; 'Arctic Hysteria in Northern Asia', Miss M. A. Czaplicka.
—Geographical, 8.30.—'Further Explorations in the N.W. Amazonas Valley', Dr. Hamilton Rice.
FRI. *University of London*, South Kensington, 5.30.—'Counter Attacks', Brigadier-General J. E. Gough.
—Meteorological, 7.30.—'The Great Rain Storm at Doncaster, September 17th, 1890', Mr. R. M. M. S. Salter; 'Recent Signs of Sun in the United States', Mr. E. Church, Jun.; 'The Meteorological Conditions of an Ice-Sheet and their Bearing on the Desiccation of the Globe', Mr. C. E. Brooks.
—Folk-Lore, 8.30.—'Hook-swinging in India: its Probable Origin and Significance', Mr. J. H. Powell; 'The Influence of Environment upon the Religious Ideas and Practices of the Aborigines of Northern Asia', Miss Czaplicka.
—Geographical, 8.—'Supplementary Notes on the Discovery of a Paleolithic Human Site and Mammal Remains at Pitlochry, Scone', Mr. J. D. Dawson and Dr. A. S. Woodward.
—Microscopical, 8.—'The Binocular Microscope of the Past and a New Form of the Instrument', Mr. Conrad Beck.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'The Channel Tunnel', Mr. A. Fell.
SAT. *Victoria and Albert Museum*, 3.30.—'The Ideal', Mr. S. C. Royal. (Mr. A. J. Herbertson.)
—British Museum, 4.30.—'Greek Theatres and Stadia', Mr. Banister Fletcher.
—Geographical, 5.—'The Standardizing of Colours and Symbols representing Geographical Data, especially on Small-Scale Maps', Prof. A. J. Herbertson.
—Royal Numismatic, 6.
—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Employment of Power in H.M. Post Office', Mr. H. C. Gunton.
—Chemical, 8.30.—'Chemical Examination of Sarcopticillia Root', Mr. F. B. Gurney.
—Geological, 8.—'The Synthetic Compounds obtained from the Hydro-aromatic Series', Part III., Mr. A. W. Crosley and Mr. N. Renouf; 'The Equilibrium of Dilute Hydrochloric Acid and Gelatine', Mr. H. R. Procter and other Papers.
—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.
SUN. *Institution of Civil Engineers*, 8.—'Air-Filtration and the Cooling and Ventilation of Electrical Machines', Mr. W. E. Gurr. (Students' Meeting.)
—Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Mechanical Engineering Aspects of Road Construction', Col. R. E. B. Cromer.
MAT. *Imperial College of Science*, 2.—'Ores of Copper, Lead, and Zinc', Dr. T. J. Jehu. (Swiney Lectures.)

FINE ARTS

The Art of Botticelli. By Laurence Binyon. (London, Macmillan & Co.; Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons.)

FOR having written of Botticelli rather as a living force having some bearing on the art of our own time than as an occasion for sifting of dates and attributions, Mr. Binyon deserves our thanks, yet we are not quite sure in reality that acknowledgments are not equally due to Mr. Herbert Horne for having, in his 'Sandro Botticelli,' dealt so thoroughly with the archaeology of the subject as to cut the ground from under the feet of his immediate followers. Mr. Binyon certainly seems in his Preface almost to regret his position in this respect, and to apologize for being reduced to turning the first part of his book into a lively discussion of principles, rather than a dry accumulation of historical facts. We cannot share his regret at the enforced direction he has taken. It is a weakness of modern criticism to attach a fantastic importance to the apparently solid achievement of settling such facts, and to be ashamed of an orgy of theorizing because, forsooth, the principles then laid down can never be definitely established, but are liable to be modified by the next inspired practitioner. We would like, however, in this connexion to recall Lord Haldane's description of English law as "judge-made"—i.e., perpetually needing in the very course of its administration to be recast by the light of its application in practice. So it is with artistic principles, and as we choose our judges from men trained by long acquaintance with statute law to divine in it the spirit which transcends the letter, so artists should be trained to study existing conventions in order to gain the insight into their fundamental nature which will enable them to establish conventions of their own apt to the needs of the time. The representatives of modern schools of painting (which Mr. Binyon, on the whole, criticizes shrewdly) are, we think, a little lacking in this basis of education, and perhaps when, in dealing with Gothic as against Classic ornament, he essays a vindication of liberty as against law, we might complain that he is telling the truth with a deficient journalistic sense of the time of day.

He takes up a more valuable position when he claims for the artist the liberty to be something besides a painter occupied uniquely with what he sees, and asks for him permission to have an imagination furnished with a fund of legend and significant story, declaring that the attempt to illustrate such, so far from being inimical to fine design, is a fruitful source of inspiration, provoking frequently a design which could have come into existence in no other way. We can sympathize again with him in resenting the current label of "literary" as applied to such matter in a picture as is not successfully fused into the pattern of the work. He

rightly retorts, that in literature also such fusion is necessary, and certainly we do not on that account stigmatize the dead matter as "pictorial." In his defence, however, of illustrative subject-matter, he might, perhaps, have admitted that, just because a picture can be apprehended instantaneously as a whole, the demand for structural cohesion of its parts is more severe, and redundant matter more intolerable, than in the case of a literary composition, in which richness of subject-matter may in a slightly greater degree excuse lack of purity in style. It is for his virtues in the latter respect that Botticelli ranks so high as a poetic painter—not for the fullness with which we can trace in his pictures the inspiration of Christian story or classic myth.

Into other reasons which Mr. Binyon adduces for this classification of Sandro as a poetic painter we find it less easy to enter. He begins by drawing a somewhat dubious distinction between painting as static and poetry as concerned with movement, and his development of this idea is sometimes a little muddled. Thus when (p. 34) he says, "We cannot represent movement on a flat surface, we can only represent a moment of it," we wonder what the flat surface has to do with the statement. Is it any easier to represent movement in the round? Rodin, it is true, set forth certain rather obvious tricks for suggesting movement, but they are devices equally applicable to drawing. When Mr. Binyon continues,

"We can suggest movement to the imagination not as an arrested impression, but as a living persistence; and to do this we must resort to the emphasis of line,"

we are not quite clear why we might not equally resort to emphasis of planes or volumes, the eye being lured to follow by equally compelling sequence. Mr. Binyon will have none of this, however. For him there is something in the full handling of three-dimensional space which is heavy and material, and it is upon the surface of the picture only that the spirit (with a certain decorous flatness) can soar.

"Trained to study structure and mass and relief [he says], Botticelli cares nothing for representation of these for their own sake. His force is spent in making his draughtsmanship expressive of the emotions of the spirit within the form, and his instinct leads him more and more to a linear rather than a plastic rendering."

This is quite true, but if the inference is that the two tendencies are indissolubly united, it is a questionable one.

We wish, indeed, that in his handling of this question of movement Mr. Binyon had maintained a clearer distinction between the feeling for abstract linear expressiveness implied in the last paragraph, and the imitation of a figure in actual movement to which he reverts apparently a moment later when he says: "Movement cannot be drawn by copying posed models"—a training which he stigmatizes as "a paralysing influence." It is clear, however, that a figure in a position of complete repose, a tree absolutely immobile, may become perfectly

satisfactory subjects for conveying in the language of line a sensation of rhythmic movement. Let us take the simplest possible instance of the contour of a fold of drapery springing from its support—say, at the fold of an elbow, and dropping toward the ground. It starts out almost horizontal, with strength enough to carry its own weight a certain distance; then the "tube" of stuff bends, inclining at a lower angle, again able to support the lesser strain for a space; breaking again, and perhaps yet again, before it falls perpendicular at last. Now it is obvious that the eye, tracing the successive phases of the plunging line, gets what is none the less a sense of movement because the condition of your getting such a line at all is the immobility of the model: Chinese masterpieces of vital and sinuous line do not necessarily represent moving figures.

Yet, doubtless, the linear convention of Blake or Botticelli has, for purposes of emotional expression, certain advantages over more fully plastic statement by the mere fact of the greater simplicity of its elements. The balancing of a body, considered as a section in profile, is an equation of pulls backwards and forwards; considered as a volume in three-dimensional space, it is complicated by the balancing from side to side also, and it is proportionately more difficult to bring the figure into perfect relation with the other quantities in the picture; and although, of course, it would be absurd to suggest that Botticelli dealt thus only in profiles, yet there is a tendency for the movement of his line to conduct the eye, not through space, but over the surface of his pictures. Not exclusively, of course; he was too much a child of the Renaissance for that; but if we divide the linear system into that part which moves parallel to the picture plane, and the other foreshortened element which leads backwards and forwards at an angle to it, we find that the two are rarely proportioned so as to attain a supreme degree of sympathy and structural cohesion. The Altarpiece of S. Barnaba at the Accademia and the popular 'Madonna of the Pomegranate,' are instances of such failure. The 'Mars and Venus,' 'Pallas and the Centaur,' 'Primavera,' and the 'Birth of Venus' are signal successes, and this usually rather by simplification of the façade than the fuller suggestion of the cross sections of the plastic theme. These pictures are, moreover, commendably free from the elaboration of anatomy—whether physical anatomy or the anatomy of drapery—which gives to such a picture as the 'Adoration of the Magi' in the Uffizi somewhat the appearance of a student's examination paper.

It is, perhaps, because Mr. Binyon feels the otiose character of some of the anatomy Botticelli gleaned from contemporary research that he compares his debt to Antonio Pollaiuolo to Blake's debt to Michelangelo. This is surely to exaggerate the failure of the former to assimilate his acquired knowledge. Nevertheless, since the function of anatomical detail is to express strains in every direction,

it is obvious that an artist's need to express them copiously is in proportion to the extent to which, by the full expression of space, he makes those many directions real to the spectator. If he does little more than float over the surface of space with an occasional shallow dive, his details of anatomy tend to become "ropey," as in a bad bas-relief, and Botticelli did not entirely escape this weakness. If he suffered in this less than many artists of his time, it was largely from his wise acceptance of the fact that the natural view of a group to choose for pictorial purposes is that which takes it broadside rather than in file. He did not quite realize the interdependence of anatomy and perspective. An axiom which insisted on their parallel development might perhaps, even to-day, be substituted for the modern idea that both are dangerous or useless.

The publishers are to be congratulated on the handsome printing and get-up of a volume not unwieldy, in spite of its size. The best of the reproductions are much better than we are accustomed to in such printing in colours, and have the look of having been controlled by an eye and hand, rather than trusted to a colour-filter. There are others, however, in which, since they are presumably printed by the same process, the overseer does not seem to have been one of "the artists of congenial austerity" ironically referred to by Mr. Binyon as likely to make the best of Renaissance Art, and certainly needed to make the best of modern colour-printing.

EARLY ENGLISH EARTHENWARE.

COLLECTORS of pottery must confess that in their cult, more than in many others which fall within the sphere of sympathy of the Burlington Fine Arts Club, there is a large element of that mere pursuit of rarity which finds its purest expression in stamp-collecting. So clearly is this the case that the profane person who, ignorant which among the exhibits is the rare piece commanding a "record" price, ventures briefly to set down his impression, on mere aesthetic grounds, of the collection now on view in Savile Row, is in the position of Mr. Loudon Dodd trying, for reasons of his own, to present himself to the Cartew butler as a fellow-enthusiast for stamps. Much as the astounded butler regarded Stevenson's hero, we must expect to be regarded by the connoisseur if we venture to assume that distinguished work always deserves attention while stupid work remains stupid, though historically it may be the unique specimen to bridge a gap in the knowledge of collectors.

Not that there is any fear of a modern critic, however destitute of the collector's interest, despising a rude and primitive school as such. "A rustic imagination untrammelled by the rules of art" is the ideal of the younger generation of European artists. If they have it not, they affect it, and it is not surprising to come upon a piece of work like the barbarously modelled *Roof Ornament* (5 in Case A) in a modern exhibition of sculpture; its merits, such as they are, are within our ken. We can enter heartily into the specialist's enthusiasm for many of the other very early examples in-

cluded in this case, which display a most delicate instinct for the use of a few simple processes. The Aquamanile in the form of a ram (No. 17), for example, is covered with a skin of flattened, leaf-like pellets of clay—an armour of scales each placed with a sense of subtly varying direction which argues, on the part of the workman, a highly cultivated power of sustaining a sequence of form in the memory: such absorbed interest in an apparently simple task marks the artist. So also we admire unreservedly the severe art of mosaic displayed in the *Square Tile* (18) or the *Frags of Square-Tile Panels* (69) from Chertsey Abbey, which seem to date from that twilight of the Middle Ages in which the origins of Gothic confess a common inspiration with Classic art.

With Cases B and C we come to the slip ware commonly lumped together by the uninitiated as "Toft" ware. The use of slip offers a kind of halfway house between mosaic and painting, inclining more to the latter, and while the cleverly arranged specimens in Case B make an obviously handsome trophy, with their rich, treacle-like colour, we submit that their intrinsic beauty hardly justifies the value set on them. As a rule the decoration of sprawling smears, while undoubtedly bold and clever in a swaggering fashion, is really a trifle barbarous—not in the sense of being limited in its means, but in being careless and approximate in the use of them. The jumble of methods—appliqués of stamped and modelled ornament, *sgraffito*, and painting in "slip"—suggests to us that, as soon as the uncultured workman disposes of anything beyond the simplest technique, he would be none the worse for the restraint of a more scholarly training. The attraction is for the most part merely picturesque, and has neither the perfect seriousness of the Gothic work nor the more sophisticated accomplishment of English Delft. In Cases D and E—the former especially—there is some beautiful Delft work, the two versions (18 and 57) of a Palissy design of Venus and Cupids being especially remarkable for the brilliant and entirely dissimilar colour-schemes, recalling Italian majolica, with which the relief is painted. The remaining variant of the same theme (31), with its extraordinarily stupid hatched shading on the already modelled figure, is quite inferior. The bold horizontal arrangement of the decoration on No. 48 is also noteworthy. The refinement of these works is maintained in a rather duller form in the later Delft in Case E.

The remaining exhibits do not lend themselves to division into such broad categories, being less the product of a school or schools of art than the result of personal experiment or the tradition of business houses. Those who, on the strength of the vigorous modelling of the well-known 'Prince Rupert' at the British Museum, look on Dwight of Fulham as a fine and masculine sculptor, will be disappointed with the decadent slackness of his *Jupiter* (8). Real sculptural gifts, however, of a vividly simplified character, and showing considerable mastery of the "Cubist" convention, should make the *Adam and Eve* (39, Case F), the *Man and Woman on a High-backed Bench* (34), the *Bell* in a form of a woman (15), and other analogous figurines in the same case acceptable to admirers of Post-Impressionist sculpture. Excellent figure sculpture, more frankly toy-like because of its polychrome character, is found on the figures of soldiers, &c. (Nos. 29-38, Case H); while there is an extraordinary virtuosity of surface decoration in the *Teapot* (16, Case H) and the wonderfully delicate *Monkey eating a Nut* (13) of agate ware.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE exhibition of most public interest to be noticed this week is the little collection of German Posters, which the Carlton Studio is showing in the laudable hope of interesting advertisers in the possibility of placing similar designs by English artists on the London hoardings. At first sight it might seem a weak programme to hold out—that of imitating a foreign art, instead of making one of our own; but as a matter of fact we know, alas! that commercial circles are more likely to be hospitable to something new if it comes from abroad—that native originality, like Madeira, must be sent on a voyage. If this, the true art of the poster, should be naturalized in England, we should, after all, be but taking back our own, for Messrs. James Pryde and William Nicholson are the parents of all these artists, with, perhaps, the exception of Pirchan, who is based on Toulouse-Lautrec. This is not to say that the convention of the Beggarstaff Brothers offered to us, and despised, some twenty years ago, has not developed in the hands of designers like Ludwig Hohlwein and Ben Hard. They have at their disposal, the former in particular, resources of more varied character-draughtsmanship than was to be expected from the comparatively juvenile performances of the famous "brothers." Yet these had the root of the matter, and only needed the opportunity they did not get. It is impossible to look back on this episode and not to feel that there surely was an opportunity for a Minister of Fine Arts. Some slight subsidy to a movement of public interest, some power of censorship over public eyesores, might have worked together to keep for England the advantage of her artists' originality.

To turn from these posters to the mezzotint engravings at the galleries of Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach is to realize that the modern ideal of a democratic art need not, by comparison with the art dependent on aristocratic patronage, result in any adulteration of artistic standards. Hohlwein's compact, well-considered, and spontaneous designs are far purer art, far nearer to the spirit of the Greek vase-paintings which we think of as the beginning of the Classic strain, than these weary wonders of reproductive mezzotinting, in which the artistic impulse is clogged with centuries of routine. In the head of Doughty's engraving after Reynolds's *Samuel Johnson* (23) there is a fine structural use of tone, and in the black dress worn by Sir Joshua in the *Portrait of Himself* (30) we see Green using mezzotint for the moment with a sense of its calm decorative quality belied by the over-modelled head. One can hardly find a plate, however, which as a whole does not speak of the patient slave engaged on a laborious task of translating into mezzotint pictures which, by their elaborate naturalism and complexity of design make most uninviting themes for the medium employed.

Of the two collections of records of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition at the Fine Art Society's Rooms and the Alpine Gallery, we can hardly praise too highly the superb photographs of Mr. Herbert Ponting, which happily make no pretence to being art. Neither, for that matter, do the drawings of Dr. Edward Wilson, and it is with some regret that we confess a doubt whether the heroic endurance these sketches imply has had a due reward. A drawing like No. 3 shows that Dr. Wilson might have done abstract diagrams in some ways more explanatory of a sequence of natural phenomena than the unselecting statement

of the camera, but he rarely approached his subjects in that way. His attempts at objective truth of colour will hardly satisfy the expert. In regard to the interesting sketches of *Aurora Australis* (21 and 22) and the *Paraselen, McMurdo Sound, June 20th, 1911, 10.30 a.m.* (123), it might have been well to add for the benefit of the uninitiated the implied angle of vision subtended by one of the sides of the picture. In the steel grey of No. 77, *Hut Point from the Top of Observation Hill*, we find some suggestion of the beauty of the region Dr. Wilson paid so heavy a price for exploring.

Mr. Ponting's photographs are—many of them—really beautiful, as is apt to be the case with such records of things as water or snow, ice or sand, which are virtually monochromatic, so that the tones inevitably express highly significant form. He is artist enough to see a striking subject: *The Castle Berg* (71), perched high and dry with bastions rounded by the water; the romantic *Grotto in an Iceberg* (118); or the glistening delicacy of the ice pendants which make the foreground of No. 27, *The Terra Nova at the Ice Foot, Cape Evans*. Most beautiful of all are the clear atmosphere and level tranquillity of the lines of the landscape of No. 22, *Penguins leaping in the Water*.

MUSIC

MR. SPENCER LYTTELTON.

By the unexpected death on Friday in last week, after a severe operation, of the Hon. George W. Spencer Lyttelton, the musical world of London loses a distinguished and popular figure.

The fourth son of the late Lord Lyttelton, Spencer Lyttelton, like the rest of his family, was a member both of the Eton and Cambridge elevens, and to the end of his life maintained a keen interest in the game, and was often to be seen on the pavilion at Lord's. He acted, moreover, for several terms as private secretary to his uncle Mr. Gladstone, and earned his C.B. in recognition of this public service.

But music was the main interest of his life, and as an amateur singer, in the old days in the "Free Foresters'" Glee Club, and later in the Bach Choir, the Magpies', the Western Madrigal Society, and many other bodies of the kind, his rich baritone voice and his great gift of reading had been in request for upwards of forty years. He was one of the amateurs who were invariably called upon to supplement the choir in Westminster Abbey at Coronations and other great public occasions. No figure was more familiar in the concert-room in London, or at the great musical festivals in the provinces.

In matters of musical administration Mr. Lyttelton was also conspicuous, and did admirable service. He had for many years been a valuable member of the Council and the Executive Committee of the Royal College of Music, and was Vice-Chairman of the Associated Board of the College and the Royal Academy of Music, which controls musical examinations in all parts of the Empire.

Inheriting from his uncle Lord Spencer estates in New Zealand, Spencer Lyttelton had, except for his secretaryship to Mr. Gladstone, preferred to remain master of his own time, and had therefore been free to indulge his great love of travel. There were few parts of the world he had not visited, and he had, indeed, but just returned from a trip to Palestine when the symptoms appeared which led to his death.

There was another field of public work to which he devoted much time and energy—the administration of hospitals. He was on the Governing Body of the Brompton and the Middlesex Hospitals, and he had also for some years conducted inquiries into London hospitals in connexion with King Edward's Hospital Fund.

In all these matters of administration, whether of music or in hospital work, Spencer Lyttelton brought to bear a sound judgment and a kindly disposition, which made him at once a delightful and a useful colleague.

He was also a man of wide reading, with considerable knowledge of art, and he had been for ten years or more a popular member of the Society of Dilettanti. His distinguished presence, his bluff address, his hearty laugh, combined, with his sterling qualities, to make up a personality of singular charm, and he will be sorely missed by his many friends.

G.

DR. ERICH PRIEGER.

DR. ERICH PRIEGER, a Beethoven enthusiast who lived at Bonn, died on November 27th, aged 65. He had much to do with the establishment in 1889 of the Beethoven Museum in the house at Bonn in which the master was born. That house was purchased by the society (Verein Beethoven-Haus) formed under the presidency of Joseph Joachim. Dr. Prieger purchased a number of Beethoven autographs (among them that of the 'Choral Symphony') from the Artaria firm at Vienna. These he afterwards sold to the Prussian Government for the exact sum which he had paid for them, and they are now housed in the Berlin Royal Library. He naturally felt they would be safer there than in his private house. It was Prieger who discovered the autograph of the A flat Sonata, Op. 26, in a garret among some old music, and published a facsimile of the whole of it. With regard to Beethoven autographs he was an expert, and, apart from the Artaria autographs, he had amassed many such treasures for his own valuable library.

His chief concern for Beethoven—on which he spent over twenty-five years—was the restoration of the score of 'Leonore' ('Fidelio') as it was given in 1805. A great portion of that score was lost, but by collecting manuscripts, and even autographs, he finally achieved his aim, and a performance of it was given at Berlin, under the direction of Richard Strauss, on November 20th, 1905, the hundredth anniversary of the original performance. He also arranged and published a vocal score of it which contains an interesting Preface.

Dr. Prieger was known to most prominent musicians, by whom, and by his many friends, he will be greatly missed. A detailed notice of the reconstructed 'Leonore' and of the performance appeared in *The Athenæum* for November 25th, 1905.

Musical Gossip.

M. ERNEST SCHELLING gave his only recital this season at Queen's Hall last Tuesday afternoon. His reading of Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 111, was admirable technically, but surely the Allegro was taken at too rapid a pace. He also gave a set of four pieces by E. Granados, a Spanish composer who is known by some excellent short dances. These four pieces are entitled 'Los Majos enamorados.' They are

full of rhythmic life and character, but the first two seem unduly long; moreover there are scrambling passages—*sit venia verbo*—which recall some of Liszt's show pieces. The third, 'El Fandango de Candal,' is delightful, and 'Guejas o la Maja y el Ruisenor' a little gem. A short piece by M. Émile R. Blanchet proved quaint and interesting.

At the matinée given last Monday at His Majesty's Theatre for the benefit of Mr. William Ludwig, who, owing to an operation on his throat, is unable to continue his professional work, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, as chairman of the Ludwig Testimonial Fund, announced that every seat had been sold.

Two features of the immense programme deserve record. One was the Overture to 'The Flying Dutchman,' an opera in which Mr. Ludwig impersonated Vanderdecken with marked success; the other Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Ballet Music from his 'Colomba.' In this work, when it was originally produced at Drury Lane, Mr. Ludwig took the part of Giuseppe Barracini.

The *Proceedings* of the Musical Association during the session 1912-13 have been published by Messrs. Novello. There is an interesting paper on 'The Ancient Dance-Forms,' by Mr. Jeffery Pulver. So vast a subject could not be discussed in one afternoon, so the paper was wisely limited to the forms of the earliest Suite or Partita, with the exception of the Gigue, to which Mr. Pulver hopes on another occasion to devote a whole lecture. Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland has much to say of interest concerning 'The Toccatas of Bach,' especially those written for harpsichord. Pianists would do well to read what he says concerning their unjust neglect of them. There is also a very interesting paper by Mr. E. R. Monteith on 'Colour-Music.'

Le Ménestrel of last Saturday announces that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia has written a Biblical drama entitled 'The King of the Jews,' which will be performed this winter at Tsarskoié-Selo. Music has been composed for it by the well-known composer Alexander Glazounov.

Two streets in Munich have been named after the two great conductors who were specially connected with this city—Hermann Levi and Felix Mottl. The former, by the way, conducted the first performance of 'Parsifal' at Bayreuth, July 26th, 1882.

MR. ARTHUR F. HILL, in his article on the 'Worshipful Company of Musicians' in Grove's 'Dictionary,' names the charter granted by Edward IV. to his "beloved minstrels" as the earliest known, though he adds that "it cannot have been the first of its kind." Dr. W. H. Grattan Flood has made search through the Calendar of Patent Rolls of Henry VI. (1446-52), and found that there was a charter from Henry dated from Westminster, June 17th, 1449, granting certain powers to the Gild of the King's Minstrels. Dr. Flood has given the full text in the October-December number of *The International Musical Magazine*.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
-	Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Ballad Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
C. Karlyle's Annual Concert, 8, Bechstein Hall.	
TUES.	London Trio, 8.30, Éolian Hall.
JULIA CULP'S SONG RECITAL, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.	
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'Clock Chamber Concert, Éolian Hall.
-	Muriel Foster's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI.	Gregory Haas' Pupils' Concert, 9, Bechstein Hall.

Dramatic Gossip.

THE interesting venture of the Actresses' Franchise League in arranging a series of performances of two arresting and powerful Feminist plays at the Coronet Theatre has been an unqualified success. The plays selected, and performed during the past week by a distinguished company, headed by Miss Lena Ashwell, are 'La Femme Seule,' by M. Brieux, and Björnson's 'A Gauntlet.'

M. Brieux's play is too clamant, too laboured, to exercise any attraction other than that which all honest enthusiasm, all passion for justice, compels. The theme of 'Woman on Her Own'—as Mrs. Bernard Shaw translates 'La Femme Seule'—is, as every one knows, a troublesome problem. No more difficult one disturbs the social life of civilized peoples, none is more persistently ignored. Nine-tenths of the sociological books of the day are written as though the element of women's competition with men in the labour market was a negligible factor.

The playwright has, however, grasped this nettle with the vigour which is supposed to guarantee no hurt; indeed, he presses his points with a lack of reserve and restraint usually regarded as characteristically feminine.

Thankful as the friends of "Woman Free" must be to the author, the translator, and to Miss Lena Ashwell for having produced the play, it is to be regretted that the text of the sermon has been taken from the book of possibilities rather than the book of probabilities.

The three acts show Thérèse—La Femme Seule—in the home as its foundations crumble under financial disaster, working as a journalist on *La Femme Libre*, and as manager of women workers in a bindery. In all three situations where men are introduced it is always to exhibit the weakness, the licentiousness, the brutality, of their sex. In all three situations the pitfalls and dangers which confront the girl or woman working for her living are brought home with striking force.

In the third act the men's committee, under threat of strike and sabotage, demand the break-up of the women's union organized by Thérèse, opening the door to their own at the same time if the women will conform to its conditions. Thérèse decides that the women must retain their own organization and their own lower standard of pay. This enrages the men, and leads to her dismissal as a sop to Cerberus. On this the curtain falls. It is of interest to note that, since M. Brieux wrote the play, a women's union at Lyons conforming to the conditions of the men's union has been refused admission to the trade federation.

Apart from the vital element in the play, its zealous championing of woman's right to live and right to work, there is much to admire in the way of clever characterization. The cast included not only Miss Ashwell, whose acting throughout was magnificent, but also Miss Sarah Brooke, Miss Suzanne Sheldon, Miss Christine Silver, Miss Nancy Price, and Miss Cicely Hamilton.

The annual performances of the Christmas Mystery play 'Eager Heart' are to be given in the Church House, Westminster, on the afternoons of Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday next, and the evening of Thursday. The orchestra and chorus will again be under the direction of Miss Rosabel Watson. A special performance will be given for Sunday School teachers next Tuesday evening.

At the Queen's Theatre Mr. Norman Page is now producing the first part of the three-act play entitled 'A Man of Ideas,' as a curtain-raiser to 'If We had Only Known.'

The scene itself depicts the incident of a *ci-devant* gentleman, degraded by a losing battle with adversity to the level of a common thief, taken in the act of burglary by a householder and his friend. After hearing the man's story, however, his captors abruptly release him.

The acting in two instances is good, and although the piece produces an impression of incompleteness, it is calculated to arouse a feeling of sympathy for the "under-dog," and its inclusion in the programme may, perhaps, be justified by the fact that it points a moral quite as significant as that presented by the longer play.

'THE NIGHT HAWK,' by Lechmere Worrall and Bernard Merivale—the play chosen by Mr. Alan Campbell to open his managerial season at the Globe Theatre—misses fire, largely owing to the uncertainty which it provokes as to the authors' intentions. At times one suspects them of a desire to write pure farce; at others there is an inkling of genuine comedy; and again, a hint of seriousness verging on melodrama. The result is that the humour is not broad enough for farce, nor subtle enough for comedy—with the exception, perhaps, of the delightful few moments when the ears of the man-about-town are greeted with the (to him) unaccustomed sounds that emanate from an awakening farmyard. The serious touches, on the other hand, become melodramatic owing to the uncongenial nature of the surrounding atmosphere, and the only real attempt at characterization—that of the religious-minded farmer—seems hopelessly out of place in consequence. There is the germ of a good idea in the play, which might have been developed to advantage if the authors had only been more sure of themselves.

THE Yuletide Festival and Carolling of the Guild of Play was held on Friday and Saturday of last week at the Fishmongers' Hall. The Guild was founded for the education and enjoyment of poor children of South London, who are taught to play and act in games and dances of historic and traditional significance. To judge from last week's performances, which represented the pageant and splendour of the day when the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers met King Edward I. and his Queen on his return from Scotland after the battle of Falkirk, the children throw themselves wholeheartedly into their play, and their evident enjoyment made the entertainment pleasant.

WE much regret to notice the death of Mr. William Stanley Houghton, one of the most promising of our younger dramatists. Born in 1881, he was assistant dramatic critic and reviewer on *The Manchester Guardian* from 1906 to 1912. His plays—the first produced by Miss Horniman at the Manchester Repertory Theatre—deal with the problems of to-day with sincerity and force. 'Hindle Wakes'—seen in London last year—is the best known of them, and was recognized at once as a real contribution to that modern drama of ideas which despises sentimentalism. 'The Younger Generation' is still more direct in its criticism of life.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. H.—E. G. L.—P. D. M.—J. M. C.—R. E.—W. H.—Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

[For Index to Advertisers see p. 714.]

NEW FOULIS BOOKS**The Complete Works of FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE**

Eighteen volumes. Edited by Dr. OSCAR LEVY. Price of Set, £3 17s. net. "England is richer for a gift of great moral and intellectual worth—moral dynamite to clear away obstructions, and solid moral values wherewith to build new paths for the progress of the race."—From *English Review*, October, 1913.

IRISHMEN ALL

By GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM. Containing 12 Illustrations in Colour by JACK B. YEATS. Mr. Geo. A. Birmingham's new work is a masterpiece of merciless banter. But with it all he is never wanton. His laughter is like medicine. He makes a joke of Ireland because he adores her. Extra crown 8vo, 228 pages, buckram, 5s. net.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF ENGLISH LIFE

By F. FRANKFORT MOORE. Containing 20 Studies, mostly in Colour, of English character by GEORGE BELCHER. These tales are told against the rectors and the rustics, the tradesmen and the country folk, the doctors and the nurses, the aristocrats and the middle-class, the very malice and good-humoured mockery that is the very spirit of true comedy. Extra crown 8vo, 228 pages, buckram, 5s. net.

LAW AND LAUGHTER

By GEORGE A. MORTON and D. MACLEOD MALLOLCH. Beginning with Sir Thomas More, whose quiet humour exhibited itself even at the scaffold, the compilers of this collection of legal wit and humour carry us through the grim peregrinations of Jeffreys and Bradfield to the caustic remarks of the late Scottish Lord Young, and bring us down to the dry retorts of Mr. Justice Darling. The volume contains 32 portraits of legal luminaries. Extra crown 8vo, 228 pages, buckram, 5s. net; leather, 7s. 6d. net.

THE HILLS OF HOME

By L. MACLEOD WATT. Including the "Pentland" Essays of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, and "Old Scotch Gardener." "The Man of the Hills" and "Pentland Risings." 12 Illustrations in Colour by ROBERT HOPE, A.R.S.A. Extra crown 8vo, 276 pages, buckram, 5s. net. The Pentland Hills exercised a very strong influence on the mind of R. L. S., who spent much of his youth wandering on their slopes. The essays which he wrote about them and the dwellers round their "dark bases," are certainly among the finest and most lovable of all his work. The volume contains an able account of this Stevenson country as well as a collection of the Pentland Essays.

AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR

Essays and Nature Thoughts from the Writings of FIONA MACLEOD. Containing 12 Illustrations in Colour by H. C. PRESTON MACGOUN, R.S.W. Extra crown 8vo, 254 pages, 5s. net.

THE PROVOST

By JOHN GALT. With 12 Illustrations in Colour by J. M. AITKEN. Extra crown 8vo, 368 pages, buckram, 5s. net.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD SCOTS FOLK

By T. RATCLIFFE BARNETT, Author of 'Fairshields,' &c. Containing 10 Illustrations in Colour by R. GEMMELL HUTCHISON, R.S.A. Extra crown 8vo, 222 pages, buckram, 5s. net.

LIFE IN CANADA

Roughing it in the Bush, or Forest Life in Canada. By Mrs. SUSANNA MOODIE. With 19 Illustrations, including 9 in Colour. Extra crown 8vo, 322 pages, buckram, 5s. net.

THE COMPLEAT ANGLER

By IZAAK WALTON. With Portrait of Jacob Hursman and 12 Illustrations in Colour by W. LEF HANKEY, and Reproductions of old Angling Book Decorations. Crown 8vo, 324 pages, buckram, 5s. net; leather, 7s. 6d. net.

MY GARDEN OF THE RED, RED ROSE

By J. R. AITKEN. Author of 'In a City Garden.' Containing 8 Illustrations in Colour by FRED. TAYLOR. Crown 8vo, 382 pages, buckram, 5s. net; leather, 7s. 6d. net.

IN A CITY GARDEN

By J. R. AITKEN, Author of 'My Garden of the Red, Red Rose.' With 6 Illustrations in Colour by KATHARINE CAMERON, R.S.W. Cap. 12mo, 124 pages, boards, 3s. 6d. net; leather, 5s. net.

MODERN MUSICIANS

A Book for Players, Singers, and Listeners. By J. CUTHBERT HADDEN. Containing 31 Portraits. Crown 8vo, 288 pages, buckram, 3s. 6d. net; leather, 5s. net. Hero is a companion volume to the Author's very successful work entitled 'Master Musicians.'

ARTS & CRAFTS OF INDIA & CEYLON

By ANANDA K. COOMARANAWAMY, D.Sc. Author of 'Medieval Sinhalese Art,' &c. Containing Frontispiece in Colour and over 250 other Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 228 pages, buckram, 5s. net; volume, 10s. 6d. net.

THE SOCIAL UNREST

Its Cause and Solution. By J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P. Chairman of the Labour Party in the House of Commons. Crown 8vo, 134 pages, wrapper, 1s. net; Library Edition in buckram, 2s. 6d. net.

THE ROSE GARDEN SERIES

A Series of Volumes containing Illustrations reproduced from old Persian Manuscripts and Books, and by various translators. 12 Illuminated Pages and 4 Illustrations in Colour by FREDERICK GARDNER. 224 pages.

II. **THE ROSE GARDEN OF PERSIA.** Being translations from all the most important Persian Poets, by various translators. 12 Illuminated Pages and 4 Illustrations in Colour by FREDERICK GARDNER. 224 pages.

II. **RUBIYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM.** Containing full Notes and Glossary by N. H. D'LE, 10 Illuminated Pages and 5 Illustrations in Colour by FRANK BRANGWYN, A.R.A. 140 pages. Illustrated List Now Ready.

T. N. FOULIS, Publisher,
91, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.,
and Edinburgh.

STANLEY PAUL'S XMAS BOOKS

A 26,000 Mile Journey.

A WOMAN'S WINTER IN AFRICA

CHARLOTTE CAMERON, F.R.G.S.

Demy 8vo, printed throughout on art paper, with 155 Illustrations,
10s. 6d. net.

FIRST REVIEW:—*World*.—“Mrs. Cameron has included a large number of pictures of extreme interest which, admirably reproduced, give added value to one of the best travel books of recent years.”

Copies of this book have been added to the libraries of Their Majesties Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra, and, in view of her important journey, Mrs. Cameron has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

“EMINENTLY READABLE.”—*Scotsman*.

A WINTER IN INDIA

ARCHIBALD B. SPENS

Large crown 8vo, 95 Illustrations. **6s. net.**

Globe.—“A vivid picture... admirable descriptions, peeps at everyday life, fragments of history, told well and with the saving grace of humour.”

Eastern Morning News.—“An extremely interesting book. No one can fail to be intensely interested... his word pictures of things seen in India are of great value, as imparting just the information that the reader would desire.”

MORE ABOUT COLLECTING

SIR JAMES YOXALL, M.P., Author of ‘The A B C about Collecting.’

THIRD EDITION NOW READY. 109 Illustrations. Large crown 8vo, **5s. net.**

THE

MARIE TEMPEST BIRTHDAY BOOK

Giving an extract for each day of the year from the various parts played by Miss Marie Tempest. With an appreciation by

SIDNEY DARK

Demy 8vo, cloth gilt. 9 Portraits in Photogravure. **1s. 6d. net.**

THE EVERYDAY VEGETABLE BOOK

Containing 418 Economical Recipes for Cooking Vegetables, together with 22 New and Tasty Sauces.

F. K.

Author of ‘The Everyday Pudding Book.’ Crown 8vo, **1s. net.**

NEW SIX-SHILLING NOVELS NOW READY

Fourth Edition nearly exhausted—5th Edition ready

“AN ENROSSING ROMANCE OF MODERN SOCIETY.”—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE PAINTED LADY ARABELLA KENEALY

Extract from a page review in *T. P.'s Weekly*.—“Miss Kenealy's novel bristles with convincing types.....I could fill the paper with interesting, thought-compelling passages, yet the novel to the end keeps swing and movement, so well are we entertained.”

THE PIT OF CORRUPTION

WINIFRED GRAHAM

Daily Telegraph.—“Miss Graham can always tell a good story, one which will rivet attention; the characters are many and varied, and combine in a story which will be widely read.”

THE LOVE TIDES

(*The Times* says: “A capital novel.”)

(Author of ‘Sinless,’ &c.)

BECAUSE

(Author of ‘Gabriel's Garden.’)

QUADRILLE COURT

(Just Ready.)

THE PASSION OF KATHLEEN DUVEEN

(5th Edition.)

YOUTH WILL BE SERVED

(Author of ‘Polly Peachum.’)

THE EYES OF ALICIA

Capt. Frank H. Shaw

Maud Yardley

Cecil Adair

L. T. Meade

Dolf Wyllarde

Charles E. Pearce

HIS MAGNIFICENCE

A. J. ANDERSON.

Country Life.—“Full of life and movement, well written, and wholesomely romantic.”

Glasgow Herald.—“A really good historical novel.”

STANLEY PAUL & CO., PUBLISHERS, LONDON.

GREENING'S NEW 6/- NOVELS

THE SECRET OF THE ZENANA

MAY WYNNE

Sunday Times.—“A strong story of India excellently told.”

THE PRINCE'S PREDICAMENT

ROBERT ARTHUR DILLON

The romantic adventures of a Prince which should appeal to readers of ‘The Prisoner of Zenda.’

AN IDEAL XMAS PRESENT

NOVELS FROM SHAKESPEARE. No. 1 Now Ready.

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

A Novel by a Popular Writer (100,000 copies of whose novels have been sold in England). With 8 Full-Page Coloured Plates. Crown 8vo, **6s.**

** Other volumes in active preparation. Prospectus on application.

SIR JAMES YOXALL, M.P., General Secretary National Union of Teachers and Editor of the *Schoolmaster*, says:—“I can quite imagine that the reading of the novel may cause a good many people to read the play. The illustrations are well done—and so is the prose.”

ACTON BOND, Hon. General Director of The British Empire Shakespeare Society, says:—“All lovers of Shakespeare should welcome any publication that is likely to promote a universal knowledge of his plays in all parts of the British Empire.”

THE LOTUS LIBRARY

NEW EDITIONS NOW READY. Cloth gilt, **1s. 6d. net**; leather, **2s. net.**

(Also in paper covers, **1s. net.**)

THAIS

THE LATIN QUARTER

(Scènes de la Vie de Bohème. With an Introduction by ARTHUR SYMONS.)

SALAMBO

(With an Introduction by ARTHUR SYMONS.)

SAPHO (Mœurs Parisiennes)

(Translated by G. F. MONKSHOOD.)

GREENING & CO., ESSEX STREET, LONDON.

Anatole France

Henry Murger

Gustave Flaubert

Alphonse Daudet

CASSELL'S



Reference Works

Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

By the Rev. Dr. BREWER. Giving the Derivation, Source, or Origin of Common Phrases, Allusions, &c., to which is added a Concise Bibliography of English Literature. 1,440 pages, demy 8vo, cloth
Also in half morocco, 2 vols. 15/-

Cassell's Book of Quotations,

Proverbs and Household Words
By W. GURNEY BENHAM. Containing over 32,000 References, collected from 1,300 Authors. With full verbal Index. 1,236 pages, demy 8vo, cloth
Half leather 10/6 net
12/6 net

A First Sketch of English Literature

By Prof. HENRY MORLEY, LL.D. New and Revised Edition, containing a comprehensive Supplement by E. W. EDMUNDS, M.A. B.Sc., bringing the work down to the deaths of Swinburne and Meredith. Crown 8vo 7/6 net

The Dictionary of English History

Edited by SIDNEY J. LOW, M.A., and Prof. F. S. PULLING, M.A., with Contributions by Eminent Writers. Colour Frontispiece and 13 Full-Page Illustrations in Black and White. New and Revised Edition. Medium 8vo 9/- net

Cassell's English Dictionary

Giving Definitions of more than 100,000 Words and Phrases. Scientific Words, Americanisms, Provincialisms, and Archaic Words are largely introduced, and in an Appendix is given a short historical account of the language with some specimens of its literature at various periods.
Crown 8vo, cloth 3/6
Half morocco 4/6 net

Cassell's Unrivalled Dictionaries.

Cassell's New French Dictionary

French-English—English-French. Edited by JAMES BOIELLE, B.A. Newly Revised by DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE, Assistant Examiner in French in the University of London. 1,230 pages. Extra crown 8vo, strongly bound in cloth 3/6
Half leather 4/6 net
Limp leather, red edges 6/- net

Of all Bookshops—Cassell & Co., Ltd., *La Belle Sauvage*, London, E.C.

Insurance Companies.
NATIONAL PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION
For Mutual LIFE Assurance.

1912 DIVISION OF PROFITS.

RATES OF REVERSIONARY BONUS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

£2 per cent PER ANNUM.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Maturing at 60. £2 3s. per cent PER ANNUM.
Maturing at 65. £2 7s. per cent PER ANNUM.

BEFORE ASSURING ELSEWHERE
WRITE FOR A QUOTATION TO
48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Magazines, &c.

NOW READY FOR DECEMBER. 1s. net.

THE EXPOSITOR.

Edited by the Rev. Sir W. ROBERTSON NICOLL, M.A. LL.D.
Contents.

A REPLY TO PRINCIPAL SKINNER.
By the Rev. Johannes Dahse.

THE PATIENCE OF JOB (ST. JAMES V. 11).
By the Rev. Arthur Carr, M.A.
Sometime Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM.
By the Rev. Prof. Adam C. Welch, Theol. D.D. Edinburgh.

THE FORMS OF HEBREW POETRY.

6. THE BEARING OF CERTAIN CRITICAL THEORIES
ON CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION.
By the Rev. Prof. C. Buchanan Gray, D.D. Oxford.

THE SANITY OF THE "ESCHATOLOGICAL" JESUS
(Conclusion).
By Albert Schweitzer, Ph.D. M.D.

TITLES, CONTENTS, AND INDEX FOR VOL VI.

HODDER & STOUGHTON, Publishers, London.

EXTRA
CHRISTMAS NUMBER
of THE CONNOISSEUR.

Price TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE Net.

ARTICLES BY
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G. Gold Plate.
LADY VICTORIA MANNERS. Rev. W. Peters.
RT. HON. SIR SPENCER PONSONBY FANE, P.C.

FREDERICK ROE, R.I. Old Manor Houses.
ALGERNON GRAVES. Sir Joshua Reynolds.

PLATES
In Photogravure, Colour, and Monochrome, including:

PRINCESS ELIZABETH and PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES
(from the Royal Collection by special permission of His Majesty The King), by Thomas Gainsborough—Mrs. BRADDYLL, by Sir Joshua Reynolds—THE MAIBAISSERESS, by George Romney
—THE ANVIL, by G. L. GILBERT, by J. Wright—DOLY—
PEASANTS' LITTLE MAID, by John Russell, R.A.—JOHN
TAYLOR, GOLFER, by Sir Henry Raeburn—CHILDREN, by
Adam Buck—QUEEN VICTORIA, by Henry Bone—PORTRAIT
OF A LADY, by Vigée Le Brun.

THE CONNOISSEUR, 35-36, Maddox Street, London, W.

Cassell's
Atlas

Consisting of 88 Exquisitely Coloured Maps and a full Index of Geographical Names. This Atlas, of modest size and moderate weight, will be found a very useful addition to the bookshelves or table of the ordinary reader. Extra crown 4to, cloth gilt 12/6 net

A History of the Modern World

By OSCAR BROWNING, M.A. A work dealing with many contemporary personalities, and sketching in vivid colours the story of the Modern World—from the days of Napoleon down to the passing of Edward the Seventh. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 448 pages; Vol. II. 536 pages. Medium 8vo, the Set 21/- net

Cassell's New German Dictionary

German-English—English-German. Compiled from the best authorities in both languages. Revised and considerably Enlarged by KARL BREUL, M.A. Litt.D., Schröder Professor of German at Cambridge. 1,300 pages, cloth 3/6

CONTAINING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE ISSUE OF KNIGHTS.

1914 Edition Just Ready.

The STANDARD PEERAGE VOLUME
Published in Three Centuries.

Containing ALL NEW HONOURS Conferred.



DEBRETT'S
Peerage,
With Index to Courtesy Titles,
Baronetage,
With Index,
Knightage, and
Companionage

2,700 pp. Royal 8vo.

Edited by ARTHUR G. M. HESILRIGE.
Also an Appendix of Royal Warrant Holders,
ALL ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Clear, Accurate, and Easy of Reference.
Illustrated with Armorial Engravings.

A very mine of information (including addresses) regarding all living Titled Persons, and the Members of the Collateral Branches of all Peers and Baronets; also regarding Bishops, Privy Councillors, Knights and their Issue, Companions of the various Orders, Precedency, Coronation Ceremony, Formal Forms of Address, &c.
Cloth gilt (Royal Edition), 31s. 6d. net; or in 2 vols., 16s. 6d. net each.

Limp morocco (Special Thin Paper Edition), half weight and thickness of the Royal Editions, 50s. net.

DEAN & SON, LTD., 160A, Fleet St., London, E.C.

STANDARD BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.

LORD MACAULAY.

Complete Works. "ALBANY" EDITION. With 12 Portraits. 12 vols. large crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each, or 2l. 2s. the Set.
 Vols. I.-VI.—HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES THE SECOND.
 Vols. VII.-X.—ESSAYS AND BIOGRAPHIES.
 Vols. XI.-XII.—SPEECHES, LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME, &c., and INDEX.
 Uniform with the above.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LORD MACAULAY. By Sir G. O. TREVELYAN, Bart. Large crown 8vo, 8s. 6d.

* An Enlarged and Complete Edition, with a New Preface and an Additional Chapter.

History of England, from the Accession of James II. POPULAR EDITION. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 5s.

Essays, with Lays of Ancient Rome, &c.

POPULAR EDITION. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

"SILVER LIBRARY" EDITION. With Portrait and 4 Illustrations to the "Lays." Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Miscellaneous Writings, Speeches and Poems. POPULAR EDITION. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada. 12 vols. crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

Short Studies on Great Subjects.

CABINET EDITION. 4 vols. crown 8vo, 24s.

POPULAR EDITION. 4 vols. crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

POCKET EDITION. 5 vols. 12mo, cloth, 2s. net each volume; leather, 3s. net each volume.

English Seamen in the Sixteenth Century.

Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION, suitable for Presentation, 6s. net.

The Divorce of Catherine of Aragon. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Spanish Story of the Armada, and Other Essays. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

Cæsar: a Sketch. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Life and Letters of Erasmus. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The Council of Trent. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Oceana; or, England and her Colonies. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

The English in the West Indies. With 9 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

SIR SPENCER WALPOLE.

History of England, from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815-1858. 6 vols. crown 8vo, 6s. each.

MANDELL CREIGHTON, D.D.

A History of the Papacy, 1378-1527. 6 vols. crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

JOHN EDWARD LLOYD, M.A.

A History of Wales, from the Earliest Times to the Edwardian Conquest. With Map. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

History of Civilisation in England and France, Spain and Scotland. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.

LIEUT.-COL. G. F. R. HENDERSON.

Stonewall Jackson and the American Civil War. With Portraits, Maps, and Plans. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 16s. net.

The Science of War. With Memoir by EARL ROBERTS, V.C. With a Portrait and 4 Maps. 8vo, 14s. net.

WALTER BAGEHOT.

Biographical Studies. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Literary Studies. 3 vols. crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. each.

Economic Studies. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

FREDERICK W. H. MYERS.

Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death. 2 vols. 8vo, 42s. net.

ABRIDGED EDITION, in 1 vol. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER.

History of England, from the Accession of James I. to the Outbreak of the Civil War, 1603-1642. 10 vols. crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

History of the Great Civil War, 1642-1649. 4 vols. crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1656. 4 vols. crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

The Student's History of England. With 378 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 12s.

A School Atlas of English History. With 66 Maps and 22 Plans of Battles, &c. 12mo, 5s.

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, Bart.

The American Revolution.

CABINET EDITION. Vols. I. II. III. (comprising Parts I. and II.). Vol. IV. (being Part III.). Crown 8vo, 5s. net each.

George the Third and Charles Fox.

The Concluding Part of 'The American Revolution.' 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. with Map, 7s. 6d. net. Vol. II. [In preparation.]

GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN.

FOURTH EDITION.

England in the Age of Wycliffe.

8vo, 6s. net. THIRTEENTH THOUSAND.

Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic (1848-9). With 7 Maps and 35 Illustrations. 8vo, 6s. 6d. net.

ELEVENTH THOUSAND.

Garibaldi and the Thousand (May, 1860). With 5 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

TENTH THOUSAND.

Garibaldi and the Making of Italy (May-Nov., 1860). With 4 Maps and numerous Illustrations. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

NEW EDITION OF MAY'S 'ENGLAND BROUGHT DOWN TO 1911, BY FRANCIS HOLLAND.

The Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III. By the Right Hon. Sir THOMAS ERSKINE MAY, K.C.B. D.C.L. (Lord Farnborough). Edited and Continued by FRANCIS HOLLAND. In 3 vols. 8vo.

Vols. I. and II. 1760-1800. 15s. net.

Vol. III. 1800-1910. By FRANCIS HOLLAND. 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

THE REV. J. FRANCK BRIGHT, D.D.

A History of England. 5 vols. crown 8vo.

Period I. MEDIEVAL MONARCHY. A.D. 449-1455. 4s. 6d.

Period II. PERSONAL MONARCHY. 1455-1688. 5s.

Period III. CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY. 1688-1837. 7s. 6d.

Period IV. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY. 1837-1880. 6s.

Period V. IMPERIAL REACTION: VICTORIA. 1880-1901. 4s. 6d.

JULIAN CORBETT.

Drake and the Tudor Navy.

With Portraits, Illustrations, and Maps. 2 vols. crown 8vo, 16s.

The Successors of Drake.

With 4 Portraits (2 Photogravures), and 12 Maps and Plans. 8vo, 21s.

England in the Mediterranean.

1603-1713. 2 vols. 8vo, 24s. net.

England in the Seven Years' War.

With 14 Maps and Plans. 2 vols. 8vo, 21s. net.

The Campaign of Trafalgar. 8vo, 16s. net.

Some Principles of Maritime Strategy. 8vo, 9s. net.

J. W. MACKAIL.

Epigrams from the Greek Anthology.

With Text, Translation, and Notes. 8vo, 14s. net.

POCKET EDITION. 2 vols. (Greek Text, 1 vol.) (English Translation, 1 vol.)

Feap. 8vo, gilt top, each 2s. net; leather, 3s. net.

The Spring of Helicon: English Poetry from Chaucer to Milton. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

Lectures on Greek Poetry. 8vo, 9s. 6d. net.

Lectures on Poetry. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

The Life of William Morris.

With Portraits and other Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo, 10s. net.

POCKET EDITION. With Illustrations. 2 vols. gilt top, 4s. net; leather, 6s. net.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., 39, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.